

HOME NEWS

No state takeover of Caledonian and no promise on Hawker

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

A rejection last night of trade union demands for the nationalisation of the troubled independent British Caledonian airline brought a new dimension to the emerging dispute between the Government and its left-wing supporters.

At the same time, union representatives, who yesterday went to Whitehall to plead for a state takeover of the Hawker Siddeley aircraft group, have failed to win a firm promise that that enterprise will be quickly taken into public ownership.

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, last night announced that, although there would be an immediate review of civil aviation policy, British Caledonian would not be nationalised. State ownership is being advocated by the financially troubled airline's decision to dismiss 850 employees and pull out of the North Atlantic air trade.

Meanwhile, Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, ended the Government's silence in the developing troubles over the Hawker Siddeley proposal to pull out from next Monday from the state-backed scheme to build the HS 146, Britain's first new airliner for 13 years.

After seeing representatives of Hawker's shop stewards as well as the aerospace committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, Mr Benn said that Hawker's decision on the HS146 contract was unilateral. He took

the unusual step of releasing the text of official correspondence with Sir Arnold Hall, chairman of Hawker and a fierce critic of Labour's nationalisation schemes. The letters show that the Government had been examining the project in the light of a Hawker recommendation made in July that new cost forecasts radically changed the prospects for commercial success.

In July Mr Benn told the company that on Hawker's own information the aircraft and engine were proceeding well and broadly supported marketing and sales forecasts made a year earlier.

He added that it would be "very surprising that a project going ahead to plan, as far as the department and ministers were concerned, up to the beginning of this month (July) should now be described as a project which would cause a disaster" if it were to continue.

He pointed out that the HS146 was the only major new civil project then in process. Clearly, no government could view its cancellation without serious concern. If this country is to remain a leading aircraft manufacturer in the future to meet a world market which, whatever its short-term difficulties may be, is likely to continue to grow.

"Cancellation of a project of this magnitude, simply and adequately backed by a government launching contribution which allowed it to go forward, would be a very serious thing



Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, talking yesterday with Mr Jack Service (centre), secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, and Mr Roy Graubman, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff.

and would necessarily raise questions of the national interest. A letter from Mr Benn to Sir Arnold in August argued that the Government was not convinced by the company's arguments that continuing expenditure was no longer justified.

In his final letter, posted yesterday, Mr Benn told Sir Arnold that in view of the urgency created by the company's announcement, he was meeting unions to inform them fully of the situation.

Review of air policy, page 19
Hawker profits, page 21

Government assurance to left on state aid

By Our Political Staff

Labour left-wingers were assured yesterday that the Government has not yet completed its consideration of the proposal floated during the election by Mr Wilson for the establishment of some form of investment bank to provide money without strings attached to help companies with liquidity difficulties.

Mr Wilson and other members of the Cabinet have hinted that Mr Healey in his Budget on November 12 will introduce measures intended to ease cash flows in industry. These will involve changes in taxation and the method of collecting corporation tax, and Mrs Williams, Minister for Prices and Consumer Protection, has promised that the Government will consider the price code to see whether some concessions can be made to manufacturing and service industries in the calculation of price increases.

Mr Lever replies: Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and special adviser to the Prime Minister on financial and economic questions, said that the Government was not yet ready to make a decision on the proposal for a Government investment bank as necessary to prevent "startling bankruptcies".

Speaking in the BBC television programme *Newsday*, Mr Lever said the Government was not yet ready to make a decision on the proposal for a Government investment bank as necessary to prevent "startling bankruptcies".

The army says that youths had been hijacking vehicles on the estate for two days during the anti-interment violence and when a lorry was stolen and left with a booby trap bomb on board outside the Bestbrook Mill police station a mile or so away, the military authorities set up an observation post in the estate. The position was presumably concealed since the men, according to the soldiers, were clearly seen holding guns.

An eye witness also said that the men were armed although Mr Paddy O'Hanlon, the local Social Democratic and Labour Party Assembly man demanded an inquiry and said that Mr Hughes had been shot "in cold blood". The youths' father was one of three IRA men who died when a bomb they were planting in a customs clearing station near Newry two years ago exploded prematurely, killing also several customs officers.

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Mr Rees asks MPs to visit Maze jail

From a Staff Reporter

The Army shot dead a youth in the border town of Newry, co Down, yesterday; a car bomb blew up without warning in a Roman Catholic district of Belfast, injuring 12 people; two Roman Catholic workmen were wounded in an attempt to enter the city, and fire bombs exploded in shops in Londonderry.

The only positive political action of the day came from Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who said that he would invite representatives of every party in the Northern Ireland Assembly and in the House of Commons at Westminster to see the Maze prison.

Mr Rees said that the Maze prison was a "most important" place for elected representatives to see the true situation for themselves. The Long Kesh rioting started the week's violence.

The shooting in Newry occurred in the Roman Catholic Derrybeg housing estate just outside the town. According to the Army, members of the Royal Marines in an observation post caught sight of three young men who stopped and produced weapons. One soldier fired at them and a man was seen to fall but was dragged away into the housing estate. Later, Michael Hughes, 17, whose father was an officer in the Provisional IRA, was admitted to Daisy Hill hospital, Newry, with gunshot wounds and died.

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Speed saves beaches after oil tanker spill

Quick action saved beaches from pollution after crude oil was spilled from the 250,000-ton tanker Texaco Great Britain for three hours, the Milford Haven Conservancy Board said yesterday.

It initially looked as though it might become large-scale pollution, so we had about five spray-boats pumping detergent on the area straight away," a spokesman said. "The amount that escaped while being pumped ashore was about two tons."

"We are very particular about oil in Milford Haven, but except in places where they deal with thousands of tons of oil escaping, two tons would hardly be noticed."

A search of the haven had shown that no oil was left, he added.

Lady White, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea, and president of the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales, called for an inquiry.

She said it was "startling and horrifying" to find that oil could be escaping for three hours from a tanker belonging to one of the best-known oil companies in the world in an area which was probably the best monitored in the United Kingdom, without being detected and stopped.

Oil had been seen near the tanker as she waited offshore, but the conservancy board said that she had been allowed to dock after an inspection at the harbour master's jetty. The jetty was not connected with whatever had caused the earlier oil patches.

"There will have to be an inquiry, but a major valve failure seems likely," a spokesman added.

MP consents to decree

Mr Thomas Galbraith, aged 57, Conservative MP for Glasgow, Hillhead, and son and heir to Lord Strathclyde, announced yesterday that he was resigning his seat in the House of Commons to become a partner in the London office of a law firm.

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Stalemate in Ford pay talks after 65 hours

By Our Labour Staff

Pay negotiations on behalf of 53,000 Ford car workers were still unresolved last night after 13 days and more than 65 hours of talks. It appears that another week must elapse before the company's £63.7m offer, the subject of much controversy during the general election campaign, can be put before the workforce for their vote.

As the talks resumed yesterday Ford's Halewood plant on Merseyside was at a standstill. A stoppage by 50 key workers over shift allocations caused some 4,000 lay-offs.

Two big stumbling blocks at the talks were a demand for special treatment for 8,000 assembly-line workers to remain that the company's pay offer removes their traditional pay differential over other production workers, and

an assertion from the union side that yesterday's 40p threshold payment resulting from the rise in the retail price index, should be added to Ford's global sum on offer.

Union leaders have offered to accept a two-year deal provided the company agrees to pay a special bonus to assembly-line workers to shore their differential. Ford fears such a concession would produce a flood of sectional pay claims from each of its 21 British plants.

Canal strike threat: Safety measures against possible flooding were taken by the British Waterways Board yesterday because of a threatened strike by manual workers on Monday.

The board said that in the interests of public safety, water levels in certain areas of England, Scotland and Wales would be lowered, flood gates and sluices closed and a limit put on the amount of water being fed into the system.

Council employee took bribes from bands

"It is an extremely serious matter for anyone employed by a local authority to even begin to think he is entitled to back-handers or dropouts," Judge John Streeter said at Maidstone Crown Court yesterday.

He sentenced Cyril Joseph Isherwood, 40, of Dover Road, Northfleet, Kent, former £3,390-a-year entertainments manager for Gravesend Council, to 12 months' imprisonment, suspended for two years. Mr Isherwood had pleaded guilty to 10 charges under the Public Bodies Corruption Act. He was ordered to pay £300 costs.

The figures mentioned in the charges ranged from £1 to £5, but Mr H. Dunn, for the prosecution, said these were specimen charges. The total amount involved from January, 1970, to October, 1973, was £500.

Mr Dunn said part of Mr Isherwood's duties were to engage bands to play at public functions. He asked band leaders for small amounts of money. They were regularly received over varying periods, the band leaders being hopeful that they

would get further engagements or fearful they would not get any more bookings. "There was no direct threat and it does seem to appear that those who did not pay were not re-engaged."

Mr Isherwood would hint to band leaders: "How about something for me?" or "Isn't it worth a drink?"

Mr H. Howard, for Mr Isherwood, said that before joining the corporation, Mr Isherwood had been in the private field of show business where payments for small favours were a regular practice.

He felt justified in accepting small sums when he engaged bands because he would personally help to set up lighting and transport equipment on the stage. There was a fine dividing line whether he had committed a criminal offence.

The judge told Mr Isherwood that the court would normally sentence such a person to an immediate term of imprisonment, but he would be wrong to make him a scapegoat. "I guess this has been going on in a variety of fields," he said.

Too few students for courses at five colleges

By Our Education Correspondent

Important science courses at five polytechnics will not be run this year because of a shortage of student applications.

The colleges affected are Thames Polytechnic (first-year chemistry degree course and a combined studies science course); Sunderland Polytechnic (materials science and nautical studies); North Staffordshire Polytechnic (BSc mathematical analysis); Wolverhampton and Wednesbury Polytechnic (Chemistry Higher National Diploma courses).

But a survey published by *The Times Higher Educational Supplement* disclosed that many other colleges found that their recruitment of new students was up on last year. A swing back towards the sciences in the universities was also confirmed this week by Professor Arthur Armitage.

Professor Arthur Armitage, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, was correctly called Sir Arthur Armitage yesterday.

Burns kill woman

Miss Evelyn Cissold, aged 54, died from burns after collapsing on to an electric fire at her home in East Street, Havant, yesterday.

Mr Wilson reshuffles team

Continued from page 1

who has been moved from his post as Minister of State (Urban Affairs) at the Department of the Environment.

To the disappointment of many Labour MPs there is to be no new appointment to the latter post, although the advisory urban affairs unit at the Home Office remains.

The appointment of Mr Robert Sheldon as an additional Minister of State at the Treasury comes as no surprise. Mr Sheldon, when Labour was in opposition, was a prominent member of the Labour backbenchers' finance and economic affairs group and was closely associated with Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary of the Treasury, since February, in the presentation of Labour's case against the financial policies pursued by the Conservative Government. A government spokesman last night referred to the need for an additional minister to help with the heavy load of Treasury legislation ahead.

Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, who is promoted to the Cabinet, finds himself in an unusual situation. He has been brought into the top rank of

ministers because he will lead for the Government in the presentation of legislation to bring development land into public ownership. Because the maximum number of salaries at the level of £13,000 is already being paid, he has agreed to serve in the Cabinet without drawing a ministerial salary. That means he drops from his previous salary of £9,500, with a parliamentary allowance of £3,000, to the salary of an ordinary backbencher—£4,500 a year and a secretarial allowance of up to £1,750.

There is a subsistence allowance of up to £1,050 a year for MPs who are away from home on parliamentary business but, as a London MP, he is not likely to benefit from that.

Some Labour MPs assumed last night that the Government would seek to amend the present Act to allow more ministers to be paid at the higher rate; but that, apparently, is not its intention.

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Minister of State, Lord Crowthurst (54) formerly Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science

Minister of State, Mr Edward Bishop (54) formerly Secretary of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (£7,500)

Minister of State, Mr Charles Morris (47) formerly Minister of State (Urban Affairs), Department of the Environment

Minister of State, Mr Gerald Fowler (39) MP for The Wrekin

Under-Secretary of State, Department of the Environment (£5,500) Lady Birk, Assistant Secretary of Government Whip, House of Lords

Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy (£5,500) Mr John Smith (36) MP for Lanarkshire, North

Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security (£5,500) Mr Alec Jones (50) MP for Rhondda

Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Army (£5,500) Mr Robert Brown (53) formerly Secretary of State (Social Security)

Under-Secretary of State, Scottish Office (£5,500) Mr Harry Ewing (43) MP for Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth

Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (£5,500) Mr Gavin Strang (31) formerly Secretary of State for Energy

Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development (£5,500) Mr John Grant (42) formerly Parliamentary Secretary, Civil Service Department

Parliamentary Secretary, Privy Council Office (£5,500) Mr William Price (40) formerly Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development

Lord Commissioner, Treasury (Government Whip) (£4,000) Mr John Dornham (55) MP for Eastington

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Record

HOME NEWS

Half-price conveyancing in the US way is hazardous and superfluous, solicitors are told

From Marcel Berlins
Harrogate
Legal Correspondent

The system of title insurance, which a company with Lord George-Brown as chairman is introducing to Britain with the claim that it will cut conveyancing costs by up to half, came under attack from Mr. Tim Singleton, President of the Law Society, at Harrogate yesterday.

Under the scheme a house-buyer is given a guarantee that the title to his property is valid and he is compensated if it turns out to be defective.

As the Law Society's annual conference, Mr. Singleton said the scheme offered no advantage to people in Britain and contained dangers.

Britain, unlike America where the scheme originated, had a single national land registry which would shortly cover the vast proportion of the country.

The registry issued a fully comprehensive state-guaranteed title to property which made commercial title guarantee superfluous.

Title was also only one of the many technical, fiscal and

administrative matters concerning property transactions on which solicitors advised their clients. Such a comprehensive professional service was needed more than ever.

Mr. Singleton pointed to the dangers of a lawyer in a property transaction having divided interests, as would happen under the American-style title insurance system, where he might act for the buyer, the seller, and the building society.

"We attach paramount importance to ensuring that a solicitor owes no duty to any party in a transaction who may have an interest conflicting with that of a client."

Earlier this week, Mr. Singleton wrote to Lord George-Brown accusing him of promoting his scheme by launching a press campaign that sought confrontation with the solicitors' profession.

The Law Society president's attack follows similar criticism by the British Legal Association, which represents three thousand solicitors. The scheme is to be launched next week, by Stewart Guarantee UK.

In his speech, Mr. Singleton called on the professions, and particularly solicitors, to play a bigger part in community and national affairs. Solicitors were qualified to give the lead to the nation in the fight against a "pollution of standards". They were close to the everyday life of the people, their problems and aspirations.

He added: "We are the negotiators of disputes, the bridge-builders, who settle 90 per cent of claims between our clients before they reach a court."

Lawyers came from all social classes and were active in all political parties. One way or another they were in touch with all sections of the community.

But solicitors would have to change their image. "We have to convince the public and the press that we as solicitors are deeply involved in the whole field of bringing law to poorer people."

Members of the profession were not good communicators and he appealed to them to make more of an effort, for instance, by using simpler language.

In brief

Widow lay dead for 10 days

Police investigating the death of Mrs Frances Harvey, aged 76, a widow, who was found at her home in Kentwood Road, Smeintown Dale, Nottingham, by a welfare visitor, said yesterday she had been dead for 10 days. A post-mortem examination is to be held.

Mrs Harvey moved into the house five years ago and neighbours said she never encouraged callers. Foul play is not suspected.

More 'lump' arrests

John Edward Moore, of Walshaw Crescent, Aldermore, John Alan Williams, of Durlston Road, Millbrook, and William Bowyer, of Howards Road, Shirley, all Southampton, will appear at Southampton on Wednesday, with 14 others accused earlier of tax fraud charges involving "the lump".

Baby case trial

Clodagh Phyllis Dean, aged 37, a secretary, of Derby Road, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, was committed for trial on bail yesterday by Bromley magistrates, charged with stealing Victoria Park baby, from a children's home.

Soldier remanded

Lance-Corporal James Harkin, aged 25, of 22 Regent, Royal Engineers, Tidworth, accused of attempting to murder Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Pinder, his commanding officer, was remanded in custody for a week at Pewsey, Wiltshire, yesterday.

Candidate in court

Keith Squires, aged 38, National Front Parliamentary Candidate for Wood Green in the general election, was remanded on bail until November 22 at Tottenham yesterday charged with assault and damaging an amplifier.

Enjoying childbirth

A bad experience of birth can have a lifelong effect on the relationship between a mother and her child. In *The Sunday Times* tomorrow, in part two of "The Childbirth Revolution", Louise and Oliver Gillie ask why childbirth is not a more natural and enjoyable experience.

WEST EUROPE

American concerns in W Germany test legal position of move to introduce worker participation Bonn legislation alarms US interests

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Oct 18

United States business interests in West Germany and the Bonn Government now appear to be on a collision course over plans to widen worker participation in industrial management here.

Under a law due to come into force on January 1 next year, *Mitbestimmung* or workers' co-determination is to be extended to all companies in West Germany employing more than 2,000 people.

This means in effect that the 850 largest firms in the country will be affected. At present, the *Mitbestimmung* system operates only in the coal and steel industries.

Under the new law, the supervisory board, the instrument of the system, will be equally divided in its composition between spokesmen for shareholders on the one hand and workers' representatives, including spokesmen for the shop floor, trade union and senior salaried employees, on the other. The board has supreme power in the company.

The system is unique in the world and has consistently been the subject of internal controversy and external interest since it was first set at the statute book in 1951, for coal and steel. There were a few experiments

with the idea in the pre-war days of the Weimar Republic.

The row with the Americans was sparked off by a report commissioned by the United States Chamber of Commerce in West Germany and prepared by a professor from West Berlin.

The main burden of the report was that the proposed law would amount to a partial expropriation of some large American companies in West Germany.

Herr Heinz Vetter, the chairman of the West German Trade Union Federation (DGB), reacted by accusing the chamber of interfering in West Germany's internal affairs, showing "early capitalist impudence" and using "colonialist instruments of power".

Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, used less dramatic language, but also expressed the view to Social Democrat Parliamentary deputies that the chamber's attitude came close to intervention in West German internal affairs.

Today a spokesman for the opposition supported his view. The professor's report supported the chamber's contention that the proposed law would be a breach of the 1954 treaty be-

tween Bonn and Washington covering shipping, trade and general friendship.

In a statement distributed to West German newspapers today, a spokesman for the United States Chamber of Commerce denied intervening in West German affairs and seeking to exert political or diplomatic pressure.

The Bill extending *Mitbestimmung* is at present in the hands of the labour committee of the Bundestag, which has been taking expert opinions on it from employer and union interests.

It is now clear that the Bill satisfies nobody. The employers regard it as a serious invasion of their rights, while the unions think it does not go far enough. The Bill itself is a compromise resulting from years of argument between the Social Democrat and Free Democrat elements in the ruling coalition, and neither party is fully satisfied with it.

The Government's attitude is now that the Bill must be enacted as rapidly as possible to put an end for the time being to the wearisome dispute. The opposition supports the principle of *Mitbestimmung* but, like the employers, thinks it goes too far towards the union position. But the Bill is expected to come into force as planned on January 1.

French unrest over austerity

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 18

Unrest and agitation across the country was growing today under the impact of the austere measures on economic prospects and employment and the heads of small and medium enterprises held a demonstration in Paris this afternoon to voice their discontent.

Meanwhile 60 of the crew of the liner *France* occupied the headquarters of the Communist General Secretariat Transatlantique at Le Havre for several hours and riot police expelled about 40 miners from the headquarters of the coal board at Merlebach, in Lorraine, which they had held since last Tuesday to protest against pit closures.

Five to six thousand regional delegates of the PME, the general confederation of medium and small enterprises, met on the northern fringe of Paris to bring home to the Government their "refusal to shoulder the responsibility for the crisis which would mean the victims of the Government's cooling-off plan".

They are alarmed by the increasing number of bankruptcies, provoked by the severe restrictions on credit. Many of them had borrowed a little too recklessly in past years to meet the demand which was steadily expanding, and about 3,400 firms have referred their cases to departmental hardships.

In Paris, during September, 156 liquidations were ordered by the Tribunal de Commerce, a 10 per cent increase on the 141 liquidations of the same month a year ago. The

introduction of the new anti-inflation tax, the *serisette*, which limits the profit margins of firms would finish off those firms which had had the good fortune to survive till then, the vice-president of the PME declared earlier this week.

The expulsion of the miners from the administrative buildings of the coal board at Merlebach was carried out shortly before midnight. Three hundred riot police surrounded it and burst in to the hall. Four miners were slightly injured.

During the afternoon 5,000 teachers paraded through the streets of Paris to protest against working conditions, the overcrowding and, especially, the dramatic situation of some 10,000 auxiliary secondaries, school teachers who have been laid off by the Ministry of Education.

The Brussels public prosecutor said yesterday that some of the information concerned security and public order and could be of interest to foreign powers. Back numbers of the newspaper were now being studied.

Asked why Mr. Gonthier had been arrested and not just disciplined, the prosecutor said that the official had tried to influence witnesses. There had also been a breach of professional secrecy.

Mr. Gonthier is said to have admitted that he sometimes wrapped his sporting messages in *Le Derniere Heure* in Telex paper culled from the office's wastepaper basket. *Le Derniere Heure* sees the police action as the prelude to a school teachers who have been laid off by the Ministry of Education.

French to vote on powers of constitutional council

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct 18

President Giscard d'Estaing decided this morning that the National Assembly, and the Senate, would meet in congress at Versailles on Monday to vote on a Bill increasing the powers of the Constitutional Council. It will be the first time since 1963 that the congress has met.

A constitutional reform proposed last year by M. Pompidou to reduce presidential powers from seven years to five was carried by both Houses of Parliament; but it was never submitted to the congress.

The Bill increasing the powers of the Constitutional Council enables one tenth of the deputies and senators to bring before the council cases involving the constitutionality of laws. At present, only the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, or the presidents of either chamber of Parliament can do so.

M. Chirac, the Prime Minister, said after a meeting with M. Giscard d'Estaing this morning that the reform of the Constitutional Council was in accordance with the undertakings given during the presidential election campaign to provide greater guarantees for public liberties.

There was some doubt until this morning whether the congress would be summoned to Versailles, as the reform Bill received rough treatment in the National Assembly, where an obstinate Gaullist faction has persisted in voting with the Opposition in some of the other Bills in the past week.

However, the final combined majority in both Houses was 17 votes above the three-fifths required at Versailles.

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Vatican eases its ban on joining Freemasons

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Oct 18

The Vatican has partly eased its 200-year-old ban on Catholics joining the Freemasons.

A letter sent privately by the Vatican recently advises bishops that Catholics who become Freemasons in countries where the society "does not conspire against the church" need not consider themselves excommunicated.

Informal Vatican sources said the letter was mainly to Britain, the United States and other Anglo-Saxon countries where the society lacks the strong anti-Catholic element present in continental Freemason associations.

The letter, circulated privately to episcopal conferences in various countries by Cardinal Franjo Seper, Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith last July

Belgian civil servant held for leak of secrets

From Roger Berthoud
Brussels, Oct 18

An official of the Belgian Ministry of the Interior has been arrested accused of revealing official secrets and a newspaper's sports department has been searched by the police. The private homes of two journalists have also been searched, after the discovery of secret police papers in the car of an African student working as a newspaper messenger.

The roots of the affair go back to January, when Ministers of the Interior officials read in the Brussels newspaper *Le Derniere Heure* confidential details about the alleged bugging of the Syrian Embassy.

The police, investigating a car leak recently examined a messenger of *Le Derniere Heure* who came from the Ivory Coast. They found in the car rolls of confidential Telex messages, some of them coded, emanating from the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of the Interior which coordinates the work of police forces.

Mr. Emile Gonthier, aged 40, one of a division's officers of medium rank, who also was a sports reporter for *Le Derniere Heure*, has been arrested on suspicion of having supplied the newspaper with the confidential material. It was his contributions to the sport which the messenger was assumed to be fetching periodically from the Ministry.

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Asked why Mr. Gonthier had been arrested and not just disciplined, the prosecutor said that the official had tried to influence witnesses. There had also been a breach of professional secrecy.

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However, the final combined majority in both Houses was 17 votes above the three-fifths required at Versailles.

EEC sugar deal reports denied by Mr Peart

By Hugh Clayton

Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, denied firmly yesterday that Britain had abandoned Australian sugar in favour of supplies from the European Economic Community. He said that reports claiming that Britain had accepted EEC sugar before next week's meeting of Community agriculture ministers were "unfounded".

Lord Wigg, a former adviser to the Prime Minister, had said earlier that he was concerned about the Government's intentions on sugar, particularly in the light of the resignation on Thursday of Mr Norman Buchan as Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr Douglas Jay, a former Labour Minister of the Board of Trade, said the EEC offer was "a short-term trap into which the Government is falling".

M. Lardinois, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, has offered to channel 1.4 million

tons of Commonwealth cane sugar to Britain next year at a subsidised price of £130 a ton. Australia has offered more than 300,000 tons at £180 a ton.

Leaders of British cane refinery workers say that Britain will need both the EEC and Australian supplies, and more, next year to cover an estimated cost of almost a third in the home sugar beet yield.

C. Carnikow, the London company of sugar brokers, said in its weekly review yesterday that the EEC might need to import more than two million tons of refined sugar next year. Annual supplies in Britain are about 2.5 million tons, but there will be pressure to raise this figure in 1975 because of the reduction in the price at which the Community bought the full amount offered by Australia there would still be a wide gap to be filled from other sources.

More women seek tests for breast cancer

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Since the publicity about breast cancer operations on the wives of Mr Ford, President of the United States, and Rockefeller, nominated vice-president, some British clinics have had increased inquiries from women.

The "well woman" clinic at the Royal Marsden hospital, London, which screens women for possible cancer, has had many applications. A few weeks ago it was two a day. Since the publicity about Mrs Ford the number has jumped to 30 a day. No malignancy was found.

Dr Jane Davey, director of the clinic, said yesterday that

the chance of finding a cancer present was less than one in 100.

But all women should go for a check, particularly if they were over 45 and their mothers or grandmothers had had breast cancer, she said. The condition was not hereditary but it tended to run in families. Another high risk group were those who had previously had a lump removed, even though that was not malignant.

Guy's hospital breast unit has also had many more inquiries. Women were coming forward much earlier, which gave them a better chance of successful treatment. Many who were checked had non-malignant lumps and needed only reassurance after tests.

Threat to murder baby used in house robbery

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

Two men who committed a series of "wicked and horrible" robberies, were each jailed for 10 years at Manchester Crown Court yesterday.

Judge Sir William Morris said: "The apprehension and fear of the innocent victims is not easy to imagine, especially in one case when one of you threatened to cut a baby's throat unless the parents revealed the whereabouts of their property."

Michael Oldham, aged 23, and Stuart Sweeting, aged 20, both of Kennet House, Cheetham, Manchester, admitted five robberies and one burglary.

Mr Alistair Bell, for the prosecution, said a middle-aged couple had pillows put over their faces, and in the public house robbery the landlady and his wife were bound and gagged.

Life sentence for man who strangled child

From Our Correspondent
St Albans

The killer of a girl aged eight was jailed for life yesterday at St Albans Crown Court. Mr Justice Kenneth Jones recommended that Ronald Harper, unemployed, of no fixed address, serve at least 20 years.

Mr Justice Jones said that Mr Harper, aged 35, was lodging with friends in Crawford Road, Hatfield, Hertfordshire. On June 10 he picked up Rosemary Papper, who lived at the home, from school and drove her to Hertford, bought her sweets and assaulted her.

He then drove around for two to three hours. As he later said he was looking for a convenient spot to kill her. He took her into a field and strangled her with a piece of twine.

Mr Crowder said that before the offence Mr Harper had been drinking, after being dismissed from his job as a barman.

Sentence delay

Mrs Heather Spraggon, of South London, who was to be sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for her part in a cancer charity conspiracy, will be sentenced on Monday.

Kray wife's decree

Mrs Doris Grey, wife of Charles Kray, who is due for release from a sentence of 10 years in jail for being an accessory to murder, was granted a decree nisi in the Divorce Court yesterday.

Some market beef prices lower than a year ago

By a Staff Reporter

Some cuts of beef cost 12p a pound less at the markets than a year ago, the Meat and Livestock Commission said yesterday. It said in a study of the links between livestock market and shop prices that the average rate for fat cattle fell by 7p a pound in the 12 months to the start of October.

But it added that the price of better quality cattle fell by only 4p a pound in meat price terms. Meanwhile, lower prices for by-products such as hides meant that wholesalers had been unable to reduce prices of beef carcasses by more than 3p a pound.

On profits, the commission said that wholesalers who operated slaughterhouses faced a gender squeeze on margins than last year. "For much of 1973 they did badly and over the years their collective net margin probably varies between 0.5 per cent and 1.5 per cent of turnover, with individual firms ranging from losses to a 2.5 per cent margin."

Robbery charge

William Henry Harding, aged 35, a builder, of Roxheath Hill, Harrow, was sent for trial on bail by the Marlborough Street magistrate yesterday accused of an armed robbery at a Bond Street jewellers.

Woman accused in coach bomb case 'met IRA leaders'

Judith Ward, who is accused of causing the M62 coach explosion had met Joe Cahill and Seamus Twomey, two leading IRA figures, Wakefield Crown Court was told yesterday.

The man she knew best among leading members of the IRA was called Sean Keenan. Det Inspector William Giltrap of Merseyside police said.

He told the court that he interviewed Miss Ward and she told him that she enlisted in the WRAC in Manchester early in 1971 and had served at Guildford, Cuxford, and Aldershot.

Miss Ward also told him she worked for six years at stables at Ravensdale, near Dundalk, close to the border with Ulster, and returned there after going absent without leave from the

Army. She returned to England at the end of 1973.

The inspector told Mr Peter Taylor, QC for the prosecution: "She told me she was a Republican sympathizer since the troubles started in Northern Ireland."

Miss Ward, aged 25, of Mid-dlesex Road, Brimington, Stockport, Cheshire, denies murdering 12 people who died as a result of the explosion on an Army coach on the M62.

She also denies causing the explosion on the coach, causing an explosion at the National Defence College, Ladbroke, Buckinghamshire, and causing an explosion at Euston station. Det Sergeant Peter Hayes, of Merseyside police, said Miss Ward was questioned shortly

after her arrest on February 14. He claimed she told the police she had been a member of the IRA for three years.

A notebook in her possession containing a sketch plan of Manchester Airport had been done for an IRA member called O'Reilly in Manchester, the detective said.

Miss Ward was asked: "Who is O'Reilly? Is he God, to make you do as he wants?" She had replied that her brother and his child would be attacked "if I didn't do it".

The detective said Miss Ward told him she was supposed to meet O'Reilly and give him the plan but instead she went to London. It was suggested to her that this would put her relatives in danger.

She allegedly replied: "I had to get away. After the bus I wanted out."

She was asked: "What about the bus?" The reply was "Killing children. I just wanted out."

Det Chief Superintendent Brian Weight, of Thames Valley Police, said that in connexion with the Ladbroke explosion he interviewed Miss Ward at Risley Remand Centre. She said she knew about the bomb on the bus and had carried it up, but she had not put it on the vehicle.

When the hearing opened, Mr Justice Waller, the judge, cautioned the press and said one journalist had risked committing a contempt of court by attempting to question a juror.

PARLIAMENT, October 18, 1974

Loans for countries hit by oil deficit

European Parliament,
Strasbourg, Oct 18

A motion was agreed to recommending approval of a Commission proposal for a community fund to assist member states in financing balance of payments deficits caused by the rise in oil prices.

The motion said that the considerable increase in oil prices had caused a deterioration in the balance of payments of member states and should be taken into account. The effects would vary from state to state, but even so might compromise the proper operation of the Community.

It was proposed that the Community should contribute to the financing required by this situation. The motion called for the Commission to make available for redressing balance of payments problems. The Commission considered it crucial that those members to benefit by loans from the funds should be ready to adopt economic policy measures designed to redress their balance of payments problems.

Parliament was urged to approve the scheme and inform the Council that they were expected to reach a positive decision without delay. More information should be obtained from the Council on the further political and legal measures the proposal would entail.

MR BRANDON REYS-WILLIAMS (United Kingdom, Kensington and Chelsea, C) said the scheme was essential to assist but at the beginning were likely to be humble. The intention was to raise money to maintain a

high level of activity, not only Europe, but the rest of the world, but between member states.

Undertakings would have to be given to the lenders. Who would be the lenders? The Commission probably had it in mind to tackle them, but they should not. It would be wrong for them to usurp the functions of the Community's economic bodies. The negotiation of the investments would need to be handled by the European Investment Bank.

It could be said that the oil crisis had enabled the Community to come together and accept common code of practice in economic affairs.

LORD REAY (United Kingdom, Chichester, C) said this could be a proposal of historic importance. It would help those members in need of funds to attract them. The survival of the economic activity of the weakest members was something on which even the strongest members depended.

MR TOM NORMANTON (United Kingdom, Chichester, C) said the proposal offered high hopes, it not the only hope they had so far seen, of progress in the Community towards economic and monetary union.

Where loans were forthcoming there should be conformity inside the member states on the common code of practice in economic affairs. The Commission should also undertake to report at regular intervals on the progress of the scheme and to make public the information on this important scheme.

HERR ERWIN LANGER (West Germany, SPD) supporter of the Economic and Social Affairs Committee which drew up the motion, stressed that the Commission faced the problem of balance of payments difficulties, and therefore he considered, the necessary aid should be given through Community action. They had to decide what amount of aid was justified.

If the European Monetary Cooperation fund was operating then this proposal would not be necessary. They now had to decide, however, in what way Community funds could be released.

HERR WILHELM HAFERKAMP, Vice-President of the Commission, said the proposals represented a move towards greater Community solidarity. Before each provision was applied it would require a study, particularly from the legal and economic points of view. All the possibilities were open on the eventual source of the fund and the choice would depend very much on what was needed.

The Commission did not intend to involve itself in the technical aspects of the matter but did intend to be excluded from the political part. The mechanisms involved would be through the European Investment Bank or the Monetary Cooperation Fund.

When a member state ran into difficulties with the loan, there would be a scheme enabling other member states to assist. The Commission would be able to make flexible and rapid decisions on its merits.

Rome Socialists debate joining new government

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Oct 18

The Socialist Party today debated whether or not to join Italy's next government, the first centre-left party to discuss the question.

The government would be led by Signor Amintore Fanfani, the Christian Democrat party secretary.

The left wing of the Socialist Party, and its president, Signor Pietro N

Belgian
servant
held in
of secret

OVERSEAS

UN debate on possible expulsion of S Africa opens with charge that Pretoria is violating Charter

From Peter Stratford
New York, Oct 18

Debate began in the Security Council today on the question whether South Africa should remain a member of the organization. The opening speaker was Mr Rachid Driss, of Tunisia, who spoke for the African group as a whole, and told the council that South Africa was constantly violating the United Nations Charter, as well as the universal declaration of human rights.

No effort had been made by a minority regime in South Africa, he said, to adapt its policies to the principles of the Charter. The majority of the people of South Africa were subjected to the domination of a white minority, and the United Nations had found these policies to be a grave threat to international peace and security.

Mr Driss was followed by speakers for Somalia and Sierra Leone, and the expectation was that there would be a long list of speakers denouncing South Africa's policies. The debate

was due to be adjourned to-night, and to resume next week. The three African members of the Security Council are Mauritania, but representatives of other countries are entitled to speak at council debates, and 13 of them, mainly Africans and Arabs, were admitted to today's meeting.

South Africa, on the other hand, had not so far asked to take part in the debate. African officials had said earlier that they would wait and see how the discussion developed. They had no idea, they said, what the African intentions were, and were prepared for surprises.

The historic chamber was packed for the meeting. It was the first time that the Security Council had been convened to consider what is expected to develop into a formal proposal for the expulsion of a member state.

South Africa's policies were sharply criticized at a special session of the General Assembly at the end of last month. It

was decided that the Security Council should "review the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa in the light of the constant violation by South Africa of the principles of the Charter and the universal declaration of human rights".

On the other hand, it was less clear what specific recommendations would be made. The African countries appeared to be divided, with only some of them determined to press for expulsion of South Africa, because of the prospect that a resolution of that sort would be vetoed by the United States, Britain or France.

The alternative for the Africans was to leave things rather as they are now, and keep South Africa in a continuing state of uncertainty. This has been effective so far because the Africans have been able to prevent anyone from the South African delegation from speaking, and have in effect suspended them.



Mr Richard Johnson, released by Cuba after four years, being hugged by his mother on arrival in Miami. His freedom was brief. Despite his father's protests, the FBI agent (right) arrested him on a charge of transporting a stolen aircraft abroad.

Law on masters and servants to go

From Our Correspondent
Pe Town, Oct 18

South Africa is to repeal the archaic Masters and Servants Act and related measures in what is regarded as most significant concession to enlightened opinion.

In all, 24 Acts and ordinances are to be repealed, removing from the statute book all penal actions in labour contracts. Labourers will no longer be a criminal charge if they side to leave their jobs.

The move follows representations to the Government from various quarters, including a petition of members of the House of Representatives, the House of Deputies, and the House of Deputies.

In 1972 there were 22,000 convictions under the Masters and Servants laws which lay criminal sanctions for cultural, mine and domestic workers accused of breaking

President's candour applauded

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 18

President Ford's historic appearance before a congressional committee to explain his pardon of former President Nixon has gained him a strikingly mixed reception.

His insistence that "there was no deal" appears to be widely believed and his candour is applauded. Television commentators and many editorial writers insist on the theme that, strange though it may seem, many Americans, the man in the White House is such a regular guy that he has to be believed.

The Washington Post, for once, is among those commending his attempt to clear the air. But while taking the President at his word many others, including committee Democrats, confess themselves to be appalled at the judgment he revealed in his explanations.

Russia joins Egypt in Palestine support

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Oct 18

The Soviet Union and Egypt have joined hands in full support of the Palestine Liberation Organization, giving it the second big diplomatic victory in a week. The joint declaration of support was issued after reconciliation talks in Moscow between Mr Ismail Haniyeh, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, and Soviet leaders.

Further strengthening the PLO's hand as the Arabs prepare to draft a common strategy on Middle East peace efforts.

Although both Egypt and, to a lesser extent, the Soviet Union have frequently championed the Palestinian cause, their latest stand establishes a clearly defined policy.

Earlier the PLO had scored a political victory when the United Nations General Assembly invited it to take part in the forthcoming debate on Palestine.

The joint Soviet-Egyptian declaration says: "The two sides have agreed that any overall final settlement at Geneva to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be reached without supporting the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people, particularly its right to establish its national entity."

"Within this context, the two sides see that representatives of the PLO should participate on an independent and equal footing with all other participants at the Geneva Middle East peace conference."

Moscow court fines Soviet Jew £65

Moscow, Oct 18.—Mr Viktor Polesky, a Jewish activist, was found guilty of dangerous driving by a Moscow court tonight and fined 100 roubles (£65).

The Soviet authorities today again allowed Western reporters and two American lawyers to attend the trial.

As the trial, which dissident Jewish spokesmen in Moscow and Jewish organizations in the West have asserted is politically motivated, entered its second day, Mr Polesky, a physicist, rejected the accusations against him. A would-be emigrant to Israel, who has been refused permission to leave for security reasons, he is alleged by the prosecution to have caused serious injuries through negligence to a 19-year-old girl student.

However, the most unusual feature so far of the affair has been the relaxation by the authorities of their previously adamant refusal to allow foreign correspondents access to trials involving dissidents. Today police at the door admitted three Western news correspondents.

Mr Bradley Marcus, Mr Burton Levinson, both American lawyers from Beverly Hills, in California, also were allowed in, as well as the wife of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist.

Meanwhile, Mr Anatoly Marchenko, a Soviet dissident, has declared that he will refuse to accept police restrictions on his movements and risk facing a new prison sentence, according to a statement made available to Western journalists.

Mr Marchenko, whose prison camp memoirs *My Testimony* have been published in the West, said in the statement that he would go on hunger strike if he was arrested for breaking a probation order, restricting him to the area of Tarusa, 125 miles south of Moscow.—Reuters.

Chile generals quit

Santiago, Oct 18.—The Chilean Government announced today that seven generals have retired from the Army. President Pinochet called the resignations routine.

New Canadian envoy

Ottawa, Oct 18.—Mr Paul Martin, aged 71, former External Affairs Minister, was named today as the new Canadian High Commissioner in London.

Miners on strike

Salisbury, Oct 18.—Wankie colliery was idle today as five thousand black workers went on strike over pay demands.

Time limit for arms

Lourenço Marques, Oct 18.—The transitional government has ordered civilians to surrender all arms within 30 days.

Communists to meet

Warsaw, Oct 18.—A European conference of communist parties will be held in East Germany next year.

Mr Rockefeller's wife's ailment

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Oct 18

Mr Nelson Rockefeller, the ex-President designate, said today that he did not think it was his wife's operation on yesterday. Happy would affect political plans. Speaking to reporters in New York, he claimed that this was because the type of person she was.

Mrs Rockefeller had her left arm removed yesterday after years of cancer had been discovered. In a report this morning, the hospital said that her condition was reported as excellent, and that she had had a very comfortable night.

Watergate trial hears tape confirming Mr Nixon lied

From Fred Emery
Washington, Oct 18

A previously unpublished White House tape played at the Watergate trial today indicates that former President Nixon had knowledge before the Watergate break-in of his campaign intelligence operation.

The conversation does not suggest he knew that the operation was a break-in, but Mr Nixon has hitherto claimed to have discovered the operation only after the break-in. The new tape also illustrates Mr Nixon's lie in maintaining until last

Papadopoulos plea for civil liberties

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Oct 18

Mr George Papadopoulos, the ousted President who suspended constitutional guarantees of civil liberties immediately after his 1967 coup, has invoked the constitution and the law in an appeal to the judiciary against his "arbitrary detention" at a seaside villa near Athens.

Mr Constantine Fafoutis, the Athens chief prosecutor, today ordered a preliminary investigation into the complaint filed by Mr Papadopoulos through a lawyer last Friday.

Mr Papadopoulos alleged in the complaint that he, his wife, and his three-year-old grandchild had been kept in the villa at Lagonissi since September 25 by guards; had been refused the right to receive visits from relatives, friends and lawyers, and had been cut off from normal means of communications.

The average Athenian seemed to view the complaint with a dash of black humour. "Papadopoulos is invoking the law, what next?" was one reaction. "Who would have thought that Papadopoulos would have been so quick to learn the ins-and-outs of a democracy?" a startled cab driver said.

Mr Papadopoulos pointed out that the present Greek Government had pledged itself to uphold and respect the constitution. He asked that penal action should be taken against the commander of his guards at Lagonissi and all other persons involved in the curtailment of his liberties.

British banker found guilty in Rhodesia secrets case

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Oct 18

Mr Kenneth McIntosh, the Scottish-born former Rhodesian banker, was found guilty in the Salisbury High Court today of breaking the Official Secrets Act. He was also found guilty of 113 counts under the Exchange Control Act and regulations involving £20,000 and 174,378 Swiss francs.

Mr Justice Beck, the trial judge, will pass sentence on October 22.

Mr McIntosh is already serving a five-year jail sentence. Evidence throughout his trial was given in camera. Offences under the Official Secrets Act carry a maximum penalty of 25 years in jail. Offences under the Exchange Control Act carry a fine of up to £75,000.

Mr McIntosh broke the Official Secrets Act when he arranged publication in the London *Sunday Times* of an article on Rhodesia's sanctions-breaking operations last April.

Mr Mills apologizes for Washington incident

Little Rock, Arkansas, Oct 18

Congressman Wilbur Mills apologized to his constituents tonight in his first speech since his first formal appearance in the House of Representatives. He was involved in an incident with a former night-club stripper in Washington on October 7.

Addressing the Little Rock audience, Mr Mills said he had been embarrassed "beyond words" and added: "I apologize to you, to my friends, for my embarrassment. I have used a word I hope is nothing but the embarrassment that I've caused myself and my family."

Turning to his wife, Polly, who was seated beside him looking down but who smiled only, he said: "There is no ference between us. After we have been married as long as we have, you get so used to a person that no one else can be between you."

Then he apologized again, although it was not clear whether that apology was directed at his wife or at the audience, the crowd seemed to take as a public gesture towards a woman to whom he has been married many years.

Mr Ford makes his third veto in a week

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 18

In his third veto this week President Ford has rejected as "unconstitutional" a Bill to broaden the Freedom of Information Act.

The new Bill would have given judges the power to review secret government documents. At present citizens can petition courts for the release of government information. Mr Ford's veto may be overridden when Congress resumes sitting.

French Foreign Minister is to meet PLO leader

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 18

Mr Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, is leaving tomorrow for an official visit to Jordan and Lebanon during which he will meet Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, at the French Embassy in Beirut.

It will be the first occasion on which the Foreign Minister has met a Palestinian resistance leader.

Woman presides at Unesco

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 18

Débatte between the great powers opens a vast area of cooperation in education, science and culture, M René Mahen, the outgoing Director-General of Unesco, said today in the policy debate of the eighteenth session of the organization's General Conference.

Dane's visit may give clue

From Our Own Correspondent
King, Oct 18

Mr Poul Hartling, the Danish Minister, arrived in London tonight for a week-long visit to China. His official host is Mr Teng Hsiao-Ping, the deputy Prime Minister. Mr Hou En-lai, the Prime Minister, is understood to be still convalescing, but it is likely that he may meet Mr Hartling before he leaves.

Keen interest is centred on a question whether Chairman Mao Tse-tung will also receive Mr Hartling, as would be normal in the case of a head of government. Such a meeting would provide the first evidence of the state of Chairman Mao's health since a recent British press report that he had a stroke. During their talks with Mr Hartling, the Chinese leaders are expected to emphasize the importance of maintaining a strong NATO and improving the situation of the European Community.

S Korean protest at Ford visit

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Oct 18

A South Korean resistance organization, led by democrats and liberals, has warned President Ford that he will strengthen the hand of President Park Chung Hee's regime in South Korea if he goes ahead with his plan to visit Seoul in late November.

The warning is significant in the sense that it has been issued by anti-communist and otherwise pro-American opposition forces. They point out that President Ford's proposed visit might disillusion remaining Korean supporters of the Western political system of democracy.

A spokesman for the South Korean National Congress for Democracy and Unification said in Tokyo tonight: "The United States Congress has just held unprecedented hearings on the political situation in South Korea. Asian specialists, church leaders, Korean residents in the United States and others have

Exchange of prisoners in Cyprus starts again

From Our Correspondent
Nicosia, Oct 18

The exchange of Greek and Turkish Cypriot prisoners of war and civilian detainees was resumed today in Nicosia after a three-week interruption.

There were wildly emotional scenes as thousands of Greek Cypriots gathered at the reception centre to greet the 179 freed Greeks released today. More than 1,000 Greeks are still in captivity in camps on the Turkish mainland.

The 297 Turkish Cypriots released all came from Limassol. They chose to be released in the Turkish sector of Nicosia, leaving their families in Limassol, apparently because of the Turkish plan eventually to exchange populations on the island.

Each prisoner was given a free choice under the exchange agreement to decide where he wanted to be freed.

In addition to the 179 Greek and 297 Turkish Cypriots set

Portugal's leader in White House talks

Washington, Oct 18.—President Ford and President Costa Gomes of Portugal conferred today on defence cooperation between their countries and the NATO alliance.

General Costa Gomes, who arrived in Washington last night, recently succeeded General Spínola, leader of the coup that overthrew Portugal's right wing government last April.

The White House meeting today was the second between the

United States and Portugal were strengthened last autumn when Portugal permitted the United States to use the Azores base for the shipment of weapons to Israel during the Yom Kippur war with Egypt and Syria.

President Costa Gomes visited the White House before a luncheon and talks with Dr Kissinger at the State Department. He came to the United States to address the United Nations Assembly in New York.—Reuters.

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The Bowra World and Bowra Lore

by Anthony Powell

During my first year at Oxford (I went up in October, 1923) I often heard the name of Maurice Bowra spoken but without gaining much idea of what this rather famous young man was like, nor why he was famous. We did not meet, I think, until my third term, the summer, when one afternoon

Pierse (in those days more usually "Piers") Synnott, also at Balliol (denounced by A. D. Lindsay, when Master, as a "gilded popinjay", but later *haut fonctionnaire* of the Admiralty), brought Bowra, then Dean of Wadham, round to my rooms in college.

Noticeably small, this lack of stature emphasized by a massive head and tiny feet, Bowra—especially in later life—looked a little like those toys which cannot be pushed over because heavily weighted at the base; or perhaps Humpty-Dumpty, whose automatic diction and quickfire interrogations were also paralleled. As against that, the short ringing laughs likely to accompany Bowra's comments were not at all characteristic of Humpty-Dumpty's rather sour resentment, though their tenor could be equally ominous.

Bowra possessed a considerable presence. As a don, he habitually wore a hat and a suit—the last during festive periods like Commem—sometimes varied by flannel trousers, light grey, though never outrageously "Oxford" in cut. The suits were in different shades of brown, very neat, always tending to look a shade tight over the outline of a figure essentially solid rather than plump. One used "Maurice" as a form of address, but a note from him (usually an invitation) would always be signed "CMB".

This social call went off pretty well. Conversation turning for some reason on Byron (rather a favourite topic of Bowra's, as it happened), he remarked that in his hearing at the Gilbert Murray's recently, a visiting notability had asked: "Are you interested in incest, Professor Murray?" to which the Regius Professor of Greek had rather brusquely answered: "Only in a very general sort of way."

After the Balliol meeting I was to some extent included in the Bowra monde—or rather one of them, for there were not a few—an affiliation perceptibly developed the following year, when Henry Yorke (Henry Green, the novelist), whom I had known since preparatory school days and at Eton, came up to Magdalen, Yorks, through connexions of his own, almost immediately registered as a Bowra friend. Together we used to see a fair amount of Bowra, especially when we both inhabited undergraduate rooms on the top floor of a 4 King Edward Street (lodgings in a robust music-hall tenement kept by the redoubtable Mrs Collins), where Yorke and I would almost obsessively mull over the Bowra world and Bowra lore.

It was a world which parodied of various others in Oxford—avoiding the extreme position of "either here or there"—although in itself always a little apart from any of the other worlds of which it might partake.

Immensely generous, Bowra entertained a great deal at Wadham; in my own experience, always undergraduates. I can never recall meeting a don in his rooms, though no doubt that was simply a matter of segregation. The dinner-parties were of six or eight, good college food, lots to drink, almost invariably champagne, much laughter and gossip, always a slight sense of danger. This faint awareness of apprehension was by no means imaginary, because the host could easily take offence (usually without visible sign, except to experts) at an indiscreet word striking a wrong, anyway personally unpleasant, note in dialogues which were, nevertheless, deliberately aimed at indiscretion. Bowra's reaction was likely to be announced a day or two later.

"What so-and-so said the other night has just come back as Bad Blood."

The rooms themselves were simply furnished, with few pictures: what pictures I do not remember. Later, at the War on's House, there was a drawing of Bowra himself by Henry Lamb, which dated, I think, from a visit to Pakenham (now Tullyally) in the early 1930's, when he and the Lambs had been staying in the house at the same time. The larger surfaces to be regulated in the Warden's house underlined this taste for austere interior decoration, a characteristic worth mention as reflective of Bowra's energetic, practical nature, concerned with action, rather than amelioration of his own surroundings; an aspect

of himself in contrast with his other—if you like, "poetic"—side, and one he would perhaps have preferred more evenly balanced.

The impact on myself, as an undergraduate, of Bowra's personality and wit is not easy to define, so various were its workings. If the repeated minor shocks from this volcano took many forms, the earliest, most essential, was a sense of release. Here was a don—someone by his very calling, anyway to some extent, suspect as representative (in those days) of authority and discipline, an official promoter of didacticism—who, so far from directly or indirectly attempting to expound tedious moral values of an old-fashioned kind, openly praised the worship of Pleasure.

Of course, those of us who had got as far as the Nineties at school—that is to say anybody, one felt who had any claim, no consideration—were already familiar with "older people" who recommended a romantic Widsian paganism, but Bowra went further, much further, than that. He was also totally free from a, by then, rather musty (though at Oxford by no means defunct) Nineties aestheticism. Everything about him was up-to-date.

The innovation was not only to proclaim the paramount claims of eating, drinking and sex (if necessary, auto-erotic), but accepting as absolutely natural, open, snobbishness, success worship, personal vendettas, unprovoked malice, disloyalty to friends, reading other people's letters (if not lying about, to be sought in unlocked drawers) the whole bag of tricks of what most people think and feel and often act on, yet are themselves ashamed of admitting they do and feel and think.

In connexion with personal hates—Bowra made no bones about these—was his suggestion of the Bête Noir Club. Subscribing members of the club were each allowed one name to put on its list, to be circulated to all members, who, irrespective of whether or not they personally had anything against the individual concerned, would secretly persecute him on every possible occasion. Not only was the Bowra gospel sustained with excellent jokes, it was seasoned with a sound common-sense and down-to-earthness, distinguishing it not only from pretentious high-thinking, but also from brutal pursuit of self-interest.

"You don't get the best value out of your selfishness, if you're selfish all the time."

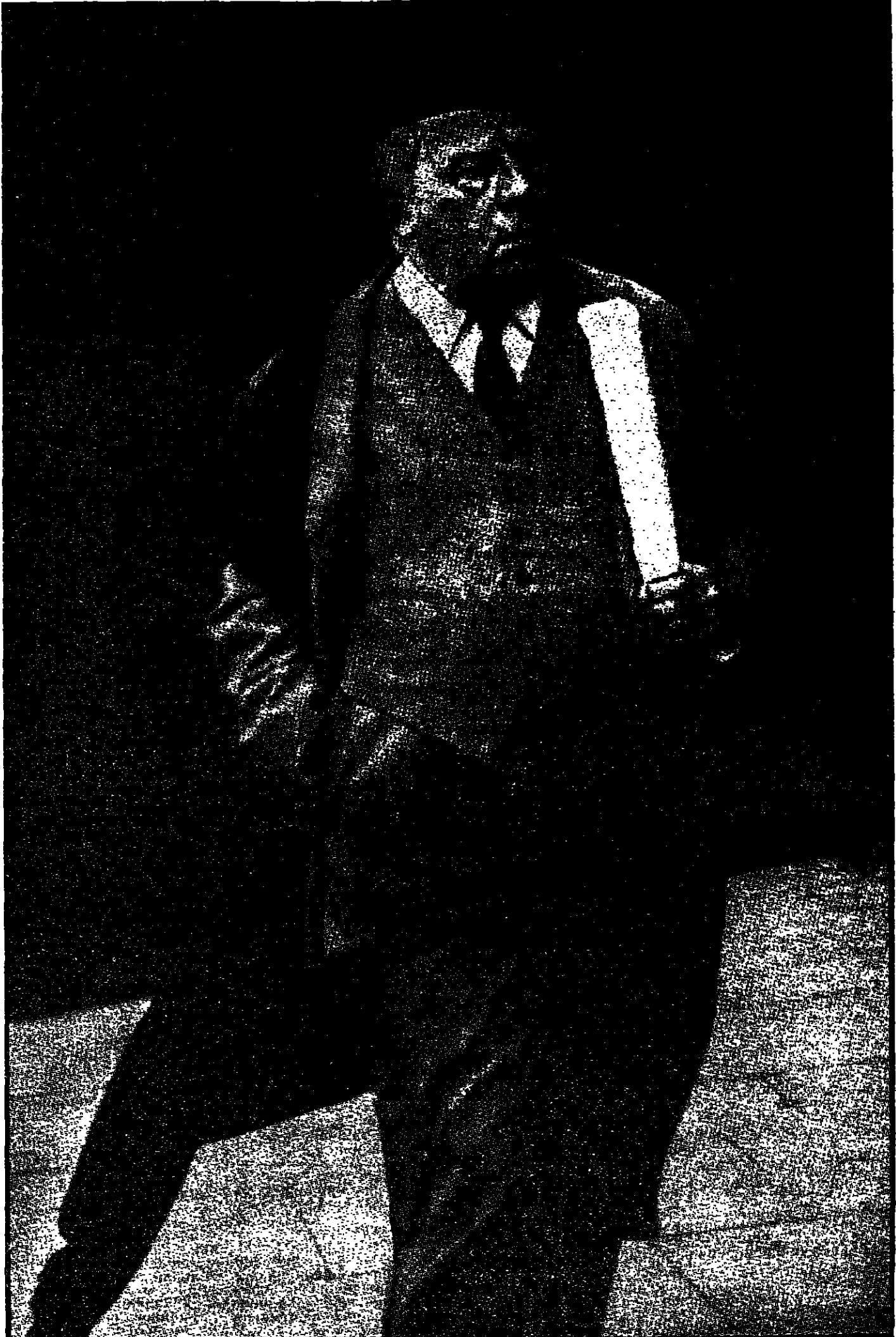
Perhaps some analogy might be drawn between first coming into contact with Bowra, and an initiatory dip into the works of Nietzsche; although, so far as I know, Nietzsche's altar was not one where Bowra burned much, if any, incense. No modern philosopher, but the Ancient Greeks, supplied all he loved and stood for. That, at least, was the impression he chose to give.

The Bowra delivery, loud, stylized, ironic, usually followed by those deep abrupt bursts of laughter, was superlatively effective in attack. I have heard it suggested that a master teacher, at a school (Cheltenham), one of a few years older than himself, was reputed to possess a somewhat similar detonative form of speech—thereby suggesting a common Cheltenhamian source, probably a master there—but no details were available, and this rumour has never, so far as I know, been authenticated. It is rather the sort of thing people invent. Even if a foundation had already been laid, Bowra himself had undoubtedly perfected the mechanism formidable, succinct, ear-splitting, in a manner that could only be regarded as his own. His echoes are still to be heard to this day in the tones of disciples, who, in an unflinching state, came heavily under Bowra influence.

One felt immediately on meeting him for the first time that Bowra was a man quite different from any met before. This was certainly true of myself, also, I think, of most other undergraduates, whether they liked him or not. Some modification did not. He was prepared—for an acutely sensitive man, as he himself always proclaimed, far too prepared to make enemies. To any questions about drawbacks in his own nature from which he had suffered, he had an invariable reply.

"A skin too few. Yet one continues to go out of one's way to court people's hatred."

I am, of course, speaking of the young Bowra. As in the Bearbohm series of old and Young Selves, there was a modification—though not all that much modification—with increased age and fame. No doubt sides had always been hidden away from what was revealed to undergraduates, who were simply admitted to



an astonishing vision of forbidden things accepted as a matter of course, and with appropriate laughter. K. N. Bell, my history tutor at Balliol, used to say: "The wall round the Senior Common Room is a low one, but there is a wall." Bowra, most of the time, ignored this comparatively artificial barrier. I remember the unexpectedness of a sudden reminder of his own professional status, sense of what was academically correct, when, after a noisy dinner party at Wadham, someone (not myself) wandering round Bowra's sitting room, suddenly asked: "Why, Maurice, what are these?"

Bowra jumped up as if dynamited. Put those down at once. They're School papers. No, indeed. A moment later he was looking away in a drawer the candidates' answers to their examination, laughing, but, for a second, he had been angry. The astonishment I felt at the time (this justifiable) call to order shows how skilfully Bowra normally handled his parties of young men. At the same time, even in those early days, it was from time to time apparent that Bowra himself was not immune from falling victim to Bowra doctrine: a fact that he—anyway in later life—was far too intelligent not to recognize, and ironically to acknowledge.

The showmanship was usually brilliant, never in the least fraudulent, but only the more naive of spectators could fail to grasp that a proportion of it was purely fortified. There were less well fortified Bowra positions, as well as the well fortified ones. The former sometimes proved vulnerable, not so much to deliberate assault, as to undesigned incursions on the part of disciples speaking too frankly; indeed speaking in the manner Bowra himself had taught them. They

would, for instance, report back painful things other people had said about Bowra himself, which, very naturally, he did not always appreciate. Nevertheless, he would stick to his guns, and usually came out on top, or not far from that.

Certain matters, unclear at the time, fall into better perspective when one looks back; notably the "age-gap" of the 1920's, a chasm making all subsequent ones of its sort seem inconsiderable. Men and women grown up before 1914 were not only older, they were altogether set apart from my generation. Thus they remained throughout life; you never caught up with them.

This was true, broadly speaking, whether or not they had been actively involved in hostilities, but it was particularly true (though, paradoxically, within this category, sometimes superficially obscured) of the younger men, like Bowra, those nearer in age to my own lot. These war veterans of no great age had, on the one hand, known a world already disappearing; on the other, were keenly conscious (their juniors too, but they are only feeling their way) of new, still undefined forms of existence, which, come what may, they were determined to explore and exploit.

My own Oxford generation (by now not unjustly typed as a decidedly ambitious crew) was the first of that decade to live in a university untainted by the ex-soldier and his ways. People who had been "in the war" might seem a million to us, yet only the previous year Bowra was already an habitué in residence liable to speak of "hall" as "mess", otherwise indulge in obsolete, barely decent locutions deriving from military life. Such jargon was naturally deplored by the more sophisticated ex-campaigners, but even these latter were in-

expungibly branded by age and war service in the eyes of the oncoming waves of aspiring schoolboys.

Bowra, less than eight years older than myself, must have been just 26 when I first knew him. That fact now seems altogether beyond belief. Certainly, as I have indicated, he navigated with perfect ease the waters dividing undergraduate and don. Beyond that stream was a flood not to be crossed, an intangible sense of experience, which then—and for ever—set those who had been "in the war" apart. Belonging to this strange, fascinating brood of survivors, Bowra had come up to New College not only older than the average pre-war or post-war freshman (and far more intelligent), but, with others of his species, already on familiar terms with sex and death. He often spoke of the former; very rarely of the latter.

At that period he did not often speak of the war at all, then always with mimicry and laughter. All the same, I am inclined to think that the comparatively short (though not unadventurous) time Bowra spent in the army played a profound part in his thoughts and inner life. I think it possible that even at those Wadham dinner parties, when the uproar was at its height, not least on the part of the host, the days and friends of the war were never far from Bowra's mind.

Not long after he came up, Henry Yorke penetrated Lady Ottoline Morrell's circle at Garsington, to which in due course he introduced me also. Bowra was already an habitué, but even he was prepared to recognise that a Garsington invitation was not something to be treated lightly. For the most experienced in salon life, Garsington represented moving up into the firing-line; for a nervous undergraduate, an

ordeal of the most grueling order.

Garsington conditions have often been described, emphasis usually laid on the exotic appearance and behaviour of the hosts, both of which certainly had to be reckoned with. The worst perplexities always seemed to me to lie rather in an utter uncertainty as to what level of life there ought to be assumed by the guest. A sense of "pre-war" constraint—or what one imagined that to be—always prevailed. There was also likely to be present one more or less wild man, a bohemian exhibit, making appropriately naive bohemian remarks. To have these addressed to oneself, especially during one of the many silences that fell, was something to be dreaded. Alternatively, you might be caught out in quite a different manner, by forgetting, say, the date of Asciot, or the name of some nobleman's "place". On the whole the legend of imposing intellectual conversation was the least of the threats. The arts, if discussed at all, were approached in a manner that—

if such can be said without offence—might reasonably be called middlebrow; though no less alarming for that. It was like acting in a play—or rather several quite different plays somehow fused together—in which you had not been told either the plot or your own cue; sometimes a drawing room comedy; sometimes an Expressionist curtain-raiser; sometimes signs loomed up of an old-fashioned Lyceum melodrama.

The last stage effect had been involuntarily brought into being by Bowra—a great retailer of Garsington stories—when staying in the house, in itself something of a distraction. Coming down to breakfast early, he had inadvertently eaten the toast (possibly bad—desirable, undesirable—

some special sort) found in the toast-rack. A short time later Lady Ottoline arrived. She looked round the table. Something was wrong. She rang the bell.

"Where is my toast?" Lady Ottoline's very individual manner of speaking, a kind of cooling nasal hiss—often imitated, but never in the least successfully—was at its most threatening.

The parlour-maid, herself well known as a formidable character, fixed her eyes on Bowra.

"The toast was there when he came down, m'lady..."

Bowra, Yorke and I were on our way to luncheon at Garsington once, when, I remember, Bowra remarked that he had had his hair cut—"makes one more presentable". The word "presentable", not particularly notable in that context, was a very important epithet in the Bowra system of social terminology; a system which had to be picked up and adhered to by the neophyte. That was not at all difficult on account of its convenient terseness, and the manner in which it had been designed to cover most human types at Oxford, and elsewhere. Indeed, its total adoption was hard to resist, and one of the forms of power that Bowra exercised over his disciples.

"Presentable" was not merely an important label, but *sine qua non* for acceptance into the Bowra scheme of things. There were certainly Bowra acquaintances, kept in the background, who never quite succeeded in qualifying, as well as routines, were still allowed some access. The limbo they occupied did not go so far as the very damaging absolute antithesis "unpresentable". Those who had "unpresentable" pinned on them were remorselessly barred.

Able (or, I am afraid, probably not significantly personal approval) but let fly a fusillade of fireworks; was, in the worst, a fairly high commendation. "Upright" was also not lightly accorded, dinner table combination was might be held in its way equally complimentary (if you cared about old-fashioned honourable dealings), but was likely to carry overtones of a shade satirical with also no guarantee of friendliness. "Nice stupid man", hardly flattering to the object of its designation, was at the same time well disposed, and accorded relatively sparingly. "Shit of hell", a status in the severest degree derogatory, in practice inclined to imply, as well as hearty dislike, an element of uneasy suspicion, sometimes amounting to acknowledged fear.

Bowra made great play with these categories, which were an established part of his verbal barrage. There were other important phrases, such as "make bad blood" (referred to earlier) and "cause pain" (as "Bad blood" might be used in two rather different senses. Bowra would say: "I made splendid bad blood between so-and-so and so-and-so over such-and-such a matter", laughing a lot at the thought of what he had brought about; he would also, as has been said, speak gloomily of "bad blood" made in relation to himself. This latter might be deliberate vilification, or an accidental remark later conceived as having snide bearing on himself. "Cause pain" was likely to refer not to specific attacks of his own or other people, but the success or good luck of individuals which brought pangs of envy or jealousy on hearing the name. "Cause pain" may have had its origin in the hero of R. L. Stevenson's *The Wrong Box* who used to say: "Anything to cause a little pain."

These Bowra approaches to life, jocular yet practical, provoking both laughter and trepidation, are hard to preserve in the memory, but they are all there—wit, Bowra's could be of the carefully perfected order (none the worse for that), setpieces produced with a flourish on social occasions, many examples of which remain on record. Good talkers are apt to be remembered for these comparatively elaborate *mot*s. Excellent as those could be in their own field, Bowra's throwaway allusions and comebacks often surpassed them, thereby marking him out (which cannot be said of all good talkers) as a wit who neither required previous preparation for what he said, nor saved up all the good stuff for smart company. The ephemeral nature of such good remarks prevent them from passing into history, since they ornamented conversations too trivial to remember or record; for example, someone (perhaps myself) commented on a story just told: "On earth the broken wind..." to which Bowra without pause added: "...in the heaven, a perfect sound."

The Bowra world was one where there must be no uncertainty. A clear cut decision had to be made about everything and everybody—good, bad—desirable, undesirable—

nice man, shit of hell. This method naturally included intellectual judgments, taste in works of art. In one sense, nothing is more to be aimed at in approaching such matters than lucid, uncompromising thought; in another, the arts are always an area of uncertainty in their creation, a good deal of latitude allowed for experiment. In the Bowra world there was little or no concession to uncertainty—let alone that was perhaps less true—and, when I first knew Bowra, he himself always suggested a sense of uneasiness at activities in that line of too independent a sort. That was, of course, within the sphere of Bowra himself being, in principle, well disposed to what was "advanced". Bowra himself, with all his intelligence and spoken wit, remained throughout life inexplicably unhandy at writing. He was a capable, if academic and rather uninspiring literary critic. His comic poems were comic, no more. They possessed no unique quality. Any field in which he did not excel was a distress to him, the literary one most of all; therefore I think—for young men who wanted to develop along lines of their own—it was best to know Bowra, then get away; if necessary return to him in due course to appreciate the many things he had to offer.

An incident of the now sees as walking a social tight-rope, but at the time seemed an amusing intellectual experiment, was a dinner party Yorke and I gave at King Edward Street, to which, among others, we asked Bowra and my Balliol dinner Kenneth Bell. This dinner appeared a great success at the time, even though Bowra had commented without enthusiasm on hearing Bell was to be one of the guests. Throughout the evening, Bell, in his own heavy, erratic manner a man of great charm and intelligence, let fly a fusillade of fireworks; was, in the worst, a fairly high commendation. "Upright" was also not lightly accorded, dinner table combination was might be held in its way equally complimentary (if you cared about old-fashioned honourable dealings), but was likely to carry overtones of a shade satirical with also no guarantee of friendliness. "Nice stupid man", hardly flattering to the object of its designation, was at the same time well disposed, and accorded relatively sparingly. "Shit of hell", a status in the severest degree derogatory, in practice inclined to imply, as well as hearty dislike, an element of uneasy suspicion, sometimes amounting to acknowledged fear.

I can now see that dinner party as giving opportunity to learn, which I did not take. Had I been quicker to comprehend his intricacies, later events might have been less such a disaster. Although, as "Bad blood" might be used in two rather different senses. Bowra would say: "I made splendid bad blood between so-and-so and so-and-so over such-and-such a matter", laughing a lot at the thought of what he had brought about; he would also, as has been said, speak gloomily of "bad blood" made in relation to himself. This latter might be deliberate vilification, or an accidental remark later conceived as having snide bearing on himself. "Cause pain" was likely to refer not to specific attacks of his own or other people, but the success or good luck of individuals which brought pangs of envy or jealousy on hearing the name. "Cause pain" may have had its origin in the hero of R. L. Stevenson's *The Wrong Box* who used to say: "Anything to cause a little pain."

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met Bowra, I was spending the vacation in rather depressing circumstances living with my parents in a "private hotel" on the outskirts of Amesbury, Hampshire. After a spell on the staff, my father had returned to regimental duty with his battalion, stationed in that area. We had been unable to find a house near Tidworth (or wherever it was), and were stuck out, more or less indefinitely, in this dismal spot. One afternoon—I cannot remember the time of year, but summer, rather than winter—an obviously hired car turned into the short drive, and stopped at the door of the hotel.

Out of the car stepped Bowra, and again, as it happened, Synnott, who had perhaps been driving, though some memory remains of a chauffeur. Certainly Bowra was not at the wheel. It appeared, so far as I can remember, that Synnott had been staying up for some weeks of the vacation in order to wear the Greats, and he and Bowra, coming over to this part of the country for a jaunt (perhaps to visit the sights of Winchester), had decided to pay a call—though I cannot imagine how they knew where I was living. This was an unprecedented excitement in the bleak Andover day. They stayed for tea. When it was time to return to Oxford, Bowra put forward the suggestion, which may even have been represented as the object of the visit, that I should come back with them. Bowra would put me up for a day or two at Wadham. It would make a change, Synnott, I feel pretty sure, would almost immediately accept my way home.

I accepted this proposal in the manner one accepted so much at that age, just as something that happened. It was all rather an adventure. I was very glad to get away from

Thursday 22 October 7:30 p.m.	MARGARET CABLE (Mezzo-soprano), BERNARD ROBERTS (piano) Mozart: 6 Songs; Shaw: Song Cycle: The Voice of Love; Strauss: 5 Songs; Handel: Messiah; Verdi: Love—A strange disease (1st part); 2 songs Copland: 4 traditional songs.	Aux Musiciens
Friday 23 October 8 p.m.	RICHARD LESTER Harpsichord Recital A programme of Sonatas by Scarlatti £1.10, 50p, 50p.	Robt & TIDEL

Travel

The cruise that takes the cake

"How very lucky you are to travel the world as you do. I expect you have been everywhere by now."

The small Scottish lady crinkled a smile at me, as we leaned over the rail of Ocean Monarch's boat deck. The liner

was approaching her berth at Funchal, slowly and with the delicate care needed to manoeuvre her 26,000 tons into its appointed place. ("Never forget that a liner is the biggest and heaviest moving object made by man", I was

told on my first cruise years ago. I have never forgotten.) It was a little before nine a.m. and the sun had not yet got a grip on the day, so my elderly companion wrapped her white cardigan about her shoulders, repeating her comment that I must, by now, have been "everywhere".

We looked together at the Funchal houses and the high green slopes of Madeira beyond. "I have never been here", I replied. It is something of a wonder that Madeira has eluded me for so long. After all, there have been many past opportunities to visit the island and it does have strong links with many attractions for the British. It is also (politics permitting) on the threshold of considerable growth in terms of tourism.

That may not be palatable news to those who regard Madeira as being set apart from the mass market place of the holiday industry. However, take consolation from the fact that the island is "under development" in terms of tourist facilities and it is official policy to preserve Madeira and protect it from the destructive effects of tourist growth. An Englishman, long resident on the island, summed up the situation by remarking that Funchal used to have "guests", now it has "visitors" but soon it will have "holidaymakers".

"After that, I suppose we get trippers", and then Lord helps us", he declared, though he knows as well as I that Madeira will never develop along those lines. All that apart, I must say that our first encounter with Madeira was a delight. We did what was expected of us as shore excursionists ("day trippers"?), and took one of the organized coach tours to Terreiro da Luta, some 2,800 feet up in the mountainous countryside behind Funchal. Descended from the coaches at a restaurant, we admired the view from its terrace, drank small glasses of wine as fortification for the nerves (unnecessary, as it turned out), then embarked on the basket toboggan for the ride to the village of Morte, 900 feet below. The sensation of speed was greater than the speed itself, but the whole affair formed an enjoyable morning excursion, rounded off with a visit to a

wine lodge and the coach returning us to the ship in time for lunch.

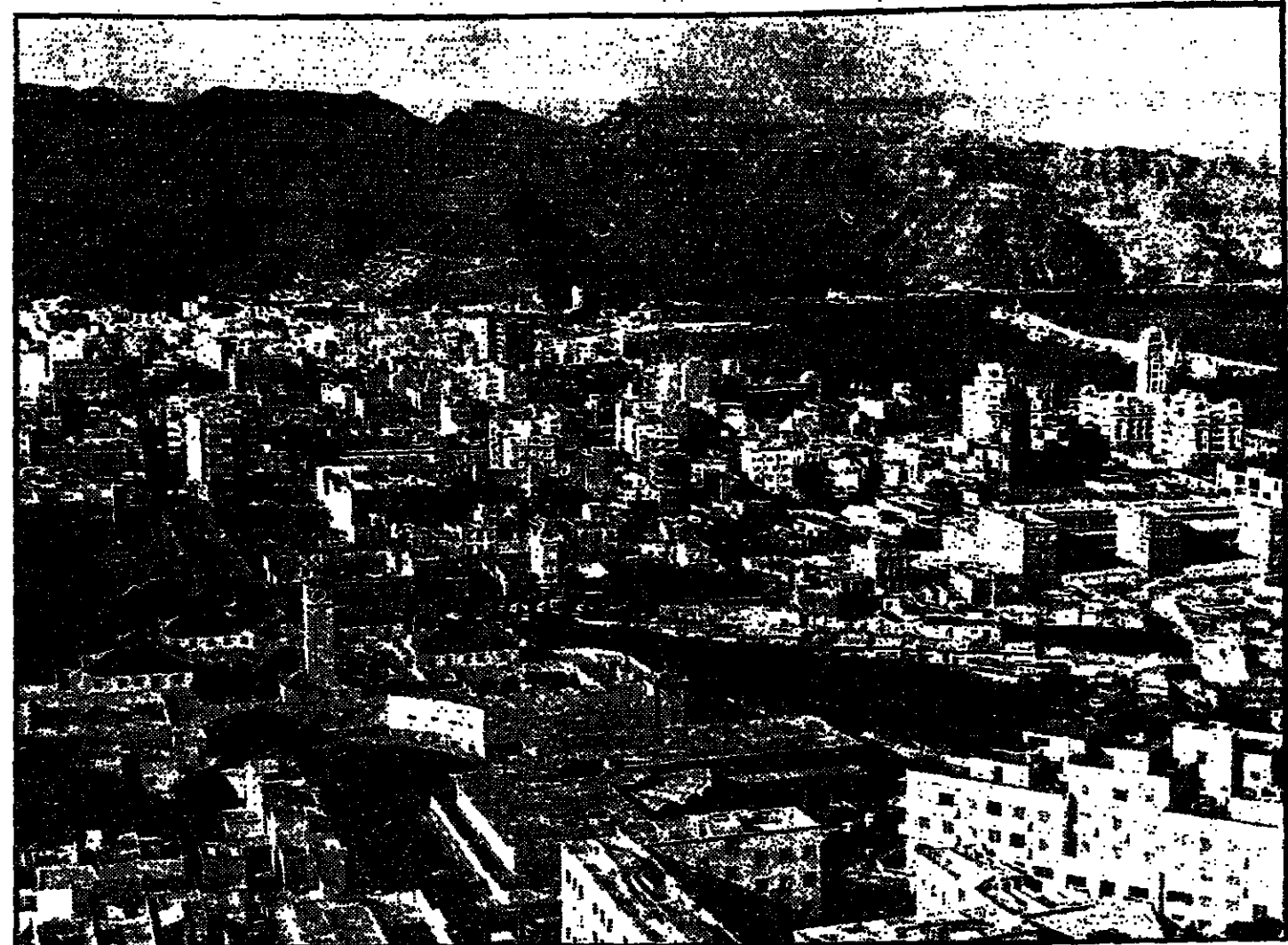
Dinner, however, was taken ashore at a restaurant called A Romana, which may not have been absolutely typical of what Funchal has to offer, but which provided an excellent menu and some fine wine. There is much more to be said about Madeira, but I have not the space now. Another time, and, perhaps, after another visit....

Ocean Monarch's first port of call on her two-week cruise had been Tangier, which is, and has been for many years, a popular stopping place as far as British cruise passengers are concerned. In contrast to Funchal, it is a port I now know well, so our expedition into the narrow and twisting streets of the old town was a familiar experience. The shopping effort quickly became that old game of haggling that is so essential to North African trading, as we argued about the prices of jewelry and blankets, brass and copper ware, silver bangles and wicked, fire-arms. But Tangier is not what it was, for the atmosphere of mystery and intrigue—though never as strong as fiction implied—has completely gone. In its place are the trappings of tourism.

Our self-appointed guide led us, on request, to a cafe where we sipped mint tea and were entertained by a dance upstairs with decorated tiles on its walls and cushions strewn along bench seats. We had been there only a few minutes, however, when a tour group of Americans and Germans was ushered in for their obligatory pause. With their arrival, and their flashing cameras, the cafe situation was transformed.

The day was a successful one, and made the more enjoyable by good catering and musicians in for their obligatory pause. With their arrival, and their flashing cameras, the cafe situation was transformed. The day was a successful one, and made the more enjoyable by good catering and musicians in for their obligatory pause. With their arrival, and their flashing cameras, the cafe situation was transformed.

There were, as it happens, no camels about so we were unable to test the sincerity of their offers. As Lanzarote was



Santa Cruz de Tenerife: A field day for the bargain hunter.

to be our next stop, I promised my inquisitive children that there would be camels in plenty on that stark and barren island.

Last time I wrote about Lanzarote and its camels, however, I mentioned having been told that the beasts could not swim. (A plausible ship's doctor had assured me that a camel's centre of gravity prevents it.) A deluge of letters convinced me that readers of this page are, among other things, experts on the care and maintenance of exotic livestock, so I shall say no more about them.

Lanzarote was as impressive as I remembered it, and we travelled again to the fascinating Montaña del Fuego through miles upon miles of dead black landscape. Could this ever have been the Ely-

sian Fields? Passengers on Ocean Monarch were, in general, thoroughly impressed with the spectacles of Lanzarote, and I am glad to note it features as a port of call in Shaw Savill's 1975 itineraries. Many of the people to whom I spoke had been doubtful about the island and indeed, positively disappointed by their first impression of Arrecife, but this gave place to wonder at the way in which the islanders have scratched a living from the land. Hotels and a number of villas are being built, and it is of interest to note that no less than a dozen British tour companies include Lanzarote in their 1975 brochures.

Of all the ports at which the ship called, I fear that for me Santa Cruz de Tenerife was

something of a let down. Those passengers intent on snapping up duty free bargains had field day, and as this aspect of a cruise holiday is quite important to many people, I realize that Tenerife has considerable appeal. My disappointment, I imagine, stems from a previous visit to other parts of the island, and the expectation that Santa Cruz would have more to offer than cut-price goods. (To be fair, it does have an interesting church containing Nelson's battle flags and older relics, as well as some monuments and buildings of merit.)

Tangier, Lanzarote, Tenerife and Madeira, plus a call at Vigo on the homeward run, struck the right balance for the two week cruise. I heard no criticisms about the arrange-

ments for shore excursions, and this aspect of the holiday seems to be well handled.

As for the cruise in general, I must stress that my criticisms of two weeks ago deal with shortcomings that can be rectified. Often they lie in small matters. Close "gling" little things which, themselves are unimportant but which, combined, can cause upsets. I do hope that Shaw Savill manages to get their ship smartened up, for the company's 1975 cruise programme contains a number of similar journeys to the Canary Isles and Madeira, as well as voyages into the Mediterranean. For such cruises Ocean Monarch is worthy of your consideration for she is, as I have stressed, a fine ship.

John Carter

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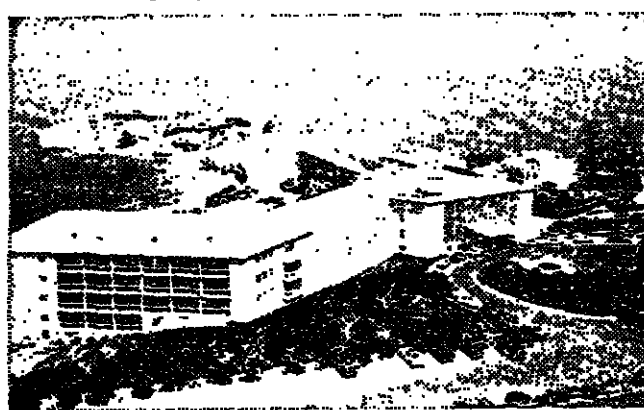
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Chess

An art, not a game

Every now and then, when I come across some unfortunate individual who does not know how to play chess, I am liable to be affronted by the remark "It's only a game". Now, I am fully aware that I should exercise compassion and allow no traces of *sacra indignatio* to creep into my voice when bidding the said brutish person a curt goodbye. For indeed he or she is merely one of the "fowl and the brute" of which Alexander Selkirk regretted being the lord on his desert island.

Being human he is worse, or, to phrase it more sympathetically, he is in a worse plight. He is in fact a deprived person. Not for him the joys of initiating, developing and finally bringing a beautiful idea to its harmonious consummation by the right and just combination. Not for him the violent and almost primeval pleasure of administering summary justice by delivering checkmate; and not for him such more refined and subtle delights as winning a rook and pawn ending à la Rubinstein or the use of two bishops to form patterns as aesthetically rewarding to the senses as a garden picture by Bonnard.

For it has to be said that anyone who regards chess in the

light of the remark mentioned in my first sentence is totally oblivious of its artistry. This is the reason why, indeed, I think we must qualify the really great chess-master with the appellation of artist.

Many years ago, travelling to my first chess olympiad at Warsaw in 1935, I found a large welcoming crowd on the platform of the railway station. It was not in fact for me. There was a much smaller delegation of officials waiting to meet the chess-masters there; but it so happened that the great pianist Arthur Rubinstein was on the train. Some months later I read in an interview that he gave to a reporter of a London newspaper a remark he made about often being confused with a chess-player of the same name.

It is highly possible that this confusion occurred at Warsaw that year since Akiba Rubinstein, the great Polish-Jewish chess-master, was also on the train that day. The point that I am trying to make, however, is that both these Rubinsteins were artists. Saying to Akiba "It's only a game" is about the equivalent of telling Arthur music is only a series of noises. Your true and dedicated chess-master regards chess with the same devotion that Schubert gives to music in his beautiful setting of *An die Musik*.

There may be some who aver that all this is an exaggeration and who will accuse me of being what the eighteenth century

termed "an enthusiast", which was the fairly polite description of an eccentric fanatic. "Chess", they will say, "cannot be deemed a way of life."

To which I reply that I never intended lowering it to that level. Chess is, on the contrary, one of the artistic and enjoyable pursuits that make life worth living.

Is this an impudent claim? Worse still—I am being guilty of committing the eighth deadly sin—that of pomposity? Well then, let me slightly shift my stand. The artistry you get in chess is of the same nature as that you find in other games. For example, the masters of lawn tennis delight us, and themselves, with the conception and execution of just such beautiful ideas as we have in chess. Anyone who has watched Ken Rosewall in action must have enjoyed the artistry of his positional play and the beauty of his final winning stroke (this last being the equivalent of our combination).

All these pleasures are limited and finite; but so of course is life and I am not, at the moment, thinking of making claims for eternity in chess. In all probability, the great games of a Tal or a Fischer will not endure longer than, say, a sonnet of Shakespeare's. I am merely maintaining in all humility that these aesthetic achievements are *de re perennius* and, the way the world is going at present, bronze is not going to last all that long either.

It must also be admitted, alas,

that the fact that chess is also a competition, a rivalry, between two players means that this artistry is not necessarily unalloyed. You will remember that tradition approves all forms of competition and that type of chess-master who covets the point at the expense of artistry either of conception or execution is always with us. It would be invidious to name names in this connexion but there are players whose presence in a tournament spells death to all artistic interest.

Fortunately they are more than counterbalanced by such fine spirits as Tal and Larsen, who are both active at the moment. Here is a sparkling example of Tal's art from an international tournament at Lublin in Poland this year. Incidentally Tal won first prize in this event with 12½ points out of 15, no less than 3 points ahead of his nearest rival.

White: Tal. Black: Szymczak; English Opening.

1. K-K3 K-K3 2. P-P4 Q-K5 3. P-K3 P-K3 4. P-K4 Q-K4 5. P-B3 6. Q-Q4

White has the advantage after 5... P-B3; 6. Q-Q4. 7. P-K3 P-K3 8. P-K4 Q-K4 9. P-K3 P-K3 10. Q-B2 K-B3

Planning an eventual P-K3; but now Tal's tactical genius

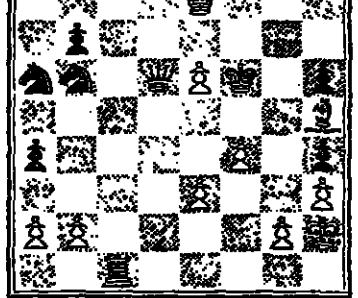
Not perhaps seeing White's rejoinder, otherwise he would have played the more prudent

Another strong move here was 22. Q-B3 at once. 23. Q-B3 B-K2 24. B-K2 B-K2 25. Q-B3 B-K2

A better defence was 25... B-Q3. 26. Q-B3 B-K2 27. Q-B3 B-K2 28. Q-B3 B-K2

Thinking he will win the rook if White captures the QP; so indeed he does, but at the cost of being mated. Correct was 31... K-K2.

Black (Szymczak) to play



White (Tal)

A remarkable position. Mate is threatened on B7. If now 37... Q-K2; 38. Q-K6 mate. If 37... B-K2; 38. Q-K6 mate. If 37... Q-K2; 38. Q-K6 mate. If 37... B-K2; 38. Q-K6 mate.

Harry Golombek

Gardening

A cutting time

As we get older we become more philosophical and resigned to the unkind tricks that nature plays upon us—at least I and my wife do, although I am afraid I tend to suffer fools less gladly and to resent increasingly rudeness and surly, shoddy service. But for no logical reason wasps bring out the worst in me.

Even though I know that the birds have almost certainly started the damage, I am filled with unreasoning rage when I see a fine pear almost hollowed out and crawling with wasps.

They have been more than usually numerous this year, and since the disappearance of DDT it has not been quite so easy to destroy a nest. The less toxic substitute for DDT, carbaryl, sold as Sevin as in Murphy's Wasp Destroyer, is quite effective. One treatment at the entrance to the nest should give control.

First, of course, you have to find the nest. The wasps may travel as much as 800 yards from the nest, and if you watch carefully in the evening you may see them winding their way home at about waist level.

Of course, we should have put some protection—Scarb or a piece of netting—over the pear before the birds got at them, but there is always too much to do and we always forget that the birds attack fruit long before it is anywhere near ripe. I often wonder how many man hours it takes to tie the greenest grapes to the fruit of those beautifully trained pear trees in the gardens of the Luxembourg in Paris—and who eventually eats the pears.

I was more annoyed to find that the birds and wasps had demolished the only two fruits of the first to appear—on a fig tree we rooted from a cutting about three years ago. It was planted in a sunny corner we do not visit very often, and I had not really thought the tree would have borne fruit so soon. It was the Brooker fruit variety of Brown Turkey, an excellent fig for a warm wall.

A friend gave us some hard wood cuttings in the winter, and we inserted them, pieces of bare stem about 10 inches long, in a pot of peat and sand, and rooted them all on our mist propagation bench. The usual method of propagating figs is to take half ripe shoots about six inches long with a heel, in August or September, and root them in a mixture of half peat, half coarse sand, in a cold frame.

Incidentally, before anybody writes to ask me where to get this fig, I don't know. Several firms offer Brown Turkey, but I have not yet found a supplier of the Brooker form. If anyone knows of a source I would be glad of the information.

It is surprising how many people do not know how easy it is to propagate many plants from hard wood cuttings taken at this time of the year or a little later. Hard wood cuttings of the shrub roses, and many of the more vigorous hybrid tea and floribunda roses, also the miniature roses, root very well.

Of the shrub, hybrid tea and floribunda roses, take strong unflowered new growths. Cut off and discard the top third, and cut the rest into lengths of

about 12 inches. Insert these in a V-shaped trench so that about 8 inches of the stem is buried. Remove all the leaves and buds except the topmost three. It helps the cuttings to root if put in an inch of coarse sand in the bottom of the trench. Some people dip the base of the cuttings in "hormone" rooting compound but I have never found this necessary.

Cuttings of miniature roses should be about 3in to 4in long, preferably with a heel of old wood at the base. They root easily in a peat and sand mixture in pots in a cold frame. All these roses should be ready for planting next autumn. Miniature roses should always be grown from cuttings, as plants on their own roots retain the dwarf habit.

I have grown a fair number of miniature rose varieties over the years, but they have really taken to our soil, which is frankly not very good, any but the most vigorous roses.

The dwarf double Lilac White Rose only about 18in high has undoubtedly been the best of them, and I am sorry it has practically disappeared from the catalogues although it is still to be bought. It is a dwarf sport of that exceedingly popular, vigorous hybrid double white climbing rose, *Eden Rose*, a hybrid between *R. f. c. c.* and *R. chinensis*.

Hardwood cuttings are used for propagating black and white currants, and gooseberries. We like blackcurrants to produce several stems in the bush, so cuttings are inserted about this time of year, 8 to 10 inches long, and all the top two buds are covered with soil. Red and white currants and gooseberries best on a clean stem or leg about 9 inches before the branches start, so the cuttings 12 to 14 inches long have buds removed, except the upper three or four which are, of course, above ground. Insert 6 inches is covered with soil. As with the roses, insert with a trench lined with sand, and firm down well. It may be necessary to tread them again at times in the winter, as the soil loosens the spring if frost loosens the soil.

This is an excellent method of increasing your stock of black and white currants and gooseberries, if you are thinking of growing some as upright bushes. They take up very little space, whether grown against a wall or fence, or in a standing row across the garden. Against a wall or fence, the usual wires at one foot, two feet and six feet above the ground are already trained as canes, and sometimes as standards, and other space saving methods. Low crops may be grown underneath them.

I will return to this question of growing fruit in gardens where space is at a premium another day. It is surprising how much fruit can be grown in a very small area—even in a town garden, if use is made of walls and fences.

Roy H.

Mr Heller catches the spirit of a generation

Joseph Heller, the author of the best-selling *Catch-22*, is not a man given to false modesty. He will admit to having had some earlier modesty about his second book *Something Happened*. But now that it has been finally published after 12 years of work he is sure that it, too, will be a success. Which means, he says, that he will be able to go on doing what he wants with his life, without having to worry about money.



Joseph Heller in "Catch-22" days.

Something Happened is not, of course, at all similar to *Catch-22*. Whereas the earlier book was a humorous ironic and often fantastic account of life in the United States Air Force in the Second World War, *Something Happened* is altogether closer to home. It is about the inner turmoil of a corporation executive, and though the irony is still there, any humour that has been allowed in is very definitely, and deliberately, forced.

When I saw Mr Heller in his working flat in New York, however, he insisted that both books were related to the morality and anxieties of the times. The difference was that *Catch-22* was written in the 1940s, when the Korean war and the dangers of war with the Soviet Union. This fear that events might carry them into another war hung over them, combined with a sense of ideological collapse. The unity of the Second World War had been lost, and people were aware of the political persecutions of the McCarthyist period.

Today, there was no longer a danger of war, but there was job insecurity and dissatisfaction and sexual and marital dissatisfaction. There was confusion over friendships and jobs. People had learnt that they could fail by succeeding, and this was what happened to Bob Slocum, the rising corporation executive who was highly successful at his job, but was unhappy and anxious both at the office and at home.

Slocum is the "hero" of *Something Happened*, and the book consists of a long, rambling monologue in which he describes his relations with his office colleagues, his wife and children, and a number of women in his life. All of them appear to be unsatisfactory, and Slocum expatiates on the problems at great length, returning over and over again to the same points of view. Only right at the end, after "something" has happened, does he pull himself together, becoming even more heartless than before.

Mr Heller is not a man that you would associate with executive life, with the office intrigues and the suburban house in Connecticut. He has a shock of untidy grey hair, an open-necked shirt, and we sat together in the bleak, semi-furnished flat that he uses for his students classes. He has been teaching at City College for the past three years, because, vides a helpful contrast to writing. He lives in Manhattan with his family.

At one time, however, he spent several years with various corporations, including Time Inc., writing advertising promotion—which is the process of getting companies to advertise in your own publication. He did in fact enjoy it, he claims. But he could not have done so if he had not been writing *Catch-22* at the same time, and Bob Slocum was typical of people who did not have an outside interest.

Mr Heller told me that he knew any number of people

who were in this situation, not only in corporations, but on the teaching staff of universities and in grass-roots foundations as well. He quoted a passage from the book to illustrate their life. "We come to work, have lunch, and go home. We go to sleep in and go to sleep out, change our partners and wander all about, sashay around for a pat on the head, and promenade home till we all drop dead on trips away from New York. 'I feel the country, the company, and society expect me to. I don't usually enjoy it.'"

Or, as he puts it elsewhere, "apathy, boredom, restlessness, free-floating, amorphous frustration, leisure, discontent at home or at my job—these are my aphorisms now."

Slocum faces no dangers from outside, Mr Heller points out. Neither his company nor his wife nor his children are in any way threatening. But he feels menaced by unnamed dangers, particularly when he cannot exercise total control in any situation. This leads him to rebuff his wife, his teenage daughter and his nine-year-old son when they make emotional demands on him. He is especially fond of the boy, but he writes after he got lost once: "I wanted to kill him. I was enraged and disgusted with him for his helplessness and incompetence."

His youngest son is even more of a problem, because he is retarded, and Slocum regards this as part social stigma, part burden. "It is not true," Slocum says, "that retarded (brain-damaged) idiot, feeble-minded, emotionally disturbed, autistic children are the necessary favourites of their parents or that they are always uncommonly beautiful and lovable, for Derek, our youngest child, is not especially good-looking, and we do not love him at all."

I asked Mr Heller whether he felt that he had made Slocum deliberately repulsive, as a way of working off something in himself. He replied that Slocum was handling "inadmissible" thoughts that everyone had, but which were never discussed because of the requirements of social decorum. That was certainly the case, he said, but he was repulsive in him. But "most of us are like that."

Peter Strafford

Something Happened will be published by Jonathan Cape next Thursday, price £3.25.

Tories would be wrong to make Mr Heath a scapegoat

George Hutchinson

The Conservatives have entered an extraordinarily testing and dangerous phase threatening lasting injury to their electoral prospects unless they act with the greatest care and delicacy.

At the very outset of the new Parliament and even before it has assembled (members meet on Tuesday for the Speaker's election, with the State opening a week later), Conservative MPs are called upon to form an individual and collective judgment in circumstances of the most unusual, if not unparalleled, character. That judgment must shape, and may seal, the party's fortunes for a long time ahead. It demands calmer and more conscientious consideration than some seem disposed to allow.

Let us try to examine the Tory dilemma dispassionately. It may be posed in three questions. Should the party repudiate Mr Heath's leadership at once by insisting on his early resignation? Alternatively, should it continue to support him, even provisionally, and perhaps review the leadership after six months or so? Most important of all, what is the right order to discuss and settle the party's policies first, and its leadership afterwards, or to do the opposite?

Mr du Cann and the officers of the 1922 Committee (all, incidentally, are themselves subject to reelection, which cannot be taken for granted) have no doubt enjoyed the somewhat contrived drama to which they have been treating us this week. Even though their first meeting is understood to have been arranged long ago they managed to invest it, and more especially the one next day, with an air of swollen urgency, not to say conspiracy, as if every hour that passed with Mr Heath neither confirmed nor rejected but still as his party was an hour of desperate consequence to the party. They really ought to relax a little, otherwise their behaviour may become offensive to a great many onlookers who do not wish to see a distinguished man wounded, insulted and humiliated out of office almost overnight—and would turn with contempt from any such display.

There are Conservatives who believe that the choice of leader should never have been removed from what Iain Macleod called the magic circle and entrusted to the parliamentary party—though Mr Heath can hardly complain, since he was the first beneficiary of the new system of election. What the party in the country is entitled to hope

is that every Tory MP will now act thoughtfully and fairly, avoiding rancour and recriminations.

Whatever else may be disputed or in doubt, there is no occasion for recriminations. If the leader is at fault, those who comprised the parliamentary party in the summer of 1965 were at fault for electing and subsequently sustaining him, as most of them have been glad to do.

He is commonly held to account for losing three elections. The arithmetic is correct. The underlying charge is wrong because it is extravagantly unjust. How can anyone reasonably blame him for losing the election of 1966, when the Labour tide was running so strongly after Mr Wilson's narrow victory in 1964 and Mr Heath had been leading his party for a mere eight months? To ascribe that defeat to him is preposterous, so let us subtract it from the calculation and then see how things look.

The Tories won in 1970—resoundingly so—against all the apparent odds. This was their most sensational election triumph in modern times because the opinion polls had succeeded in making it almost certain that the Labour side, and in the end all of them were committed to that course.

the opinion polls, were predicting disaster for the Tory party and the eclipse of its leader. Readers of these columns would not expect me to pretend that the ensuing Government was invariably successful in all its undertakings. Neither was it invariably unsuccessful. Apart from its historic European policy there were other achievements deserving proper recognition. Without enumerating them all, one might mention Mr Wilson's sturdy yet sensitive efforts in Northern Ireland, Sir Keith Joseph's record in the social services, Mrs Thatcher's in education, and Mr Peter Walker's during his term at the Department of the Environment. Mr Heath's attainments as Prime Minister will surely receive more adequate acknowledgement with the passage of time.

His critical mistake was to go to the country last February over the dispute with the miners. Again, he is to be held solely responsible? True, the ultimate decision was his—but half his Cabinet colleagues (led by Lord Carrington and Mr James Prior, then chairman and deputy chairman of the party) were urging him to do it while he himself still remained doubtful, and in the end all of them were committed to that course.

As Lord Hailsham was reminding the other day with his customary generosity towards Mr Heath, and with characteristic candour, every member of the Cabinet was an assenting party.

If those who were at first opposed to the decision—Mr Whitelaw, Mr Robert Carr and Mr Maurice Macmillan among them—had piped up strongly enough, at the right time, things might have turned out differently. In the event, all were guilty—but some more than others.

What is more, the inclination to go to the country was encouraged by the 1922 Committee before the die was cast: while most members who spoke at one meeting were against an election, a majority were in favour at the next. Nor did the salary officials of the Conservative Central Office (any more than its parliamentary officers) put forward one convincing reason for drawing back—though ample warning of the dangers was to be found in the constituencies.

Who then is the culprit? There is no single culprit. Virtually everyone of consequence (these are a very few) is blameworthy in some degree for the origins of the party's present plight.

Far from being aggravated by the election just behind us, it might have been the reverse. The predicted Labour landslide did not occur. Labour's advance has been contained. To that extent, the Tories conducted a good and successful campaign.

Labour may remain in office for a long time—but under the constraint of something much less than the overwhelming majority that many hoped for and others feared. The Tories are right to kick themselves for February—but not for October.

However that may be, Conservative MPs, many of them egged on by disgruntled constituency officers, may still decide to bring about a precipitate change rather than allow an interval for reflection, not least on policy. By doing so, they would be taking the most difficult of the courses open to them, and probably the most dangerous. The danger of hurried, ill-considered actions is that they tend to produce the wrong result. If the Tories were now to make a mistake they could expect to pay a very heavy price indeed in coming years.

Mr Wilson must be smiling as he contemplates that possibility.

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Conspiracy of silence still cloaks the Katyn massacre



1939: the defeated Polish resistance army on the road to deportation and death.

Ever since 1943 the Katyn massacre has been the subject of an artificial confusion; a cover-up devised by the perpetrators with the assistance of others for whom the truth would be uncomfortable and not consistent with what is called "the realities of politics". Two nations await clarification and an international judgment: the Poles who provided the victims and the Germans who have repeatedly been wrongly accused of this horrendous crime. No indemnification has ever been paid to the relatives of these victims nor have they been afforded any scintilla of moral indemnification such as would be contained in a clear condemnation of the murderers. International justice has kept its blindfold tightly tied indeed.

Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany shared in a secret pact which resulted in the attack from the east on Poland on September 17, 1939, and which enabled the parties to divide up that unhappy and mortally wounded country between them before the month was out. Almost immediately the Soviets deported one and a half million Poles to Siberia but segregated about 15,000 officers and other leaders in case some use could be made of them. For six months between October, 1939, and April, 1940, they were intensively questioned but none would denounce either his country or his religion. About 500 were capriciously spared but only death awaited the remaining 14,500. It is said that some 4,000 from the camp at Starobelsk were shot near Khar'kov; that about 6,000 from Ostashkov camp were sunk in sealed barges off Archangel while nearly 4,500 from a camp at Kozelsk were taken to Katyn forest and there individually shot in the back of the head. What is certain is that no word ever came from any of these 14,500 despite endless enquiries at every level, enquiries which became ever more persistent after the attack on the Soviet Union in summer of 1941 and when the Soviets then cynically turned to their Polish captives for help against the Wehrmacht.

The Germans had been in occupation of the Katyn area for nearly two years before they acted on rumours and started digging in the forest. In April 1943 the world was startled by the announcement that the bodies of thousands of Polish officers, all in uniform, had been discovered in mass graves. After a day or two of stunned silence the Russians claimed that this was all a

Nazi plot and that Katyn forest was the site of an ancient burial ground, but when the German and the Polish Red Cross demanded an impartial enquiry by the Red Cross International Committee the Soviets refused their necessary permission.

Deprived of this, the Germans brought together a number of eminent forensic scientists which included the Swiss and therefore neutral Professor Naville. Some 900 bodies were examined and the International Medical Commission (as the Germans called it) was unanimous in saying that the mass-murder could not have been committed later than the spring of 1940—at a time when only the Russians were in possession of the area and some 15 months before the Nazis crossed into Soviet territory.

The tide of war turned and by 1944 the Russian army was once again in control of Katyn forest. Again the bodies were dug up at the orders of the German High Command, but all-Russian commission which pronounced that the Poles had been killed by the German army in the autumn

of 1941. The Western world took refuge behind this lie and claimed that they had no opinion because of the confusion. In 1945 the legal apparatus known as the Nuremberg Tribunal was set up and Katyn was firmly placed within the indictment against the Germans. The Soviets sat amongst the judges. But the prosecution fell to the ground despite every effort and the loaded atmosphere, and Katyn was dropped. No mention of it appears in the final judgment despite the question put by the German defence counsel, who asked: "If my clients are innocent of this crime, who is to be made responsible?" Thus were the Katyn victims pushed further into their graves.

In 1950 on the tenth anniversary of the massacre, General Anders renewed the Polish plea for a judgment and in 1952 the eighty-second United States Congress set up a special committee of inquiry in Europe. The committee stated that the Katyn massacre had been committed, without any shadow of doubt, by the Soviet NKVD and it recommended

action by the United Nations. No such action followed and the usual silence again prevailed. A further effort was made in the United States Congress in 1956 but like its predecessors it was called nothing. Every mention of Katyn was met by the Soviets by a dull repetition that the German army was responsible, and the Germans gaged by Nazi guilt in other instances felt they could not reply. Meanwhile Poland was ever more ground down by Gomulka and it is said that he himself objected when Khrushchev suggested admitting the truth.

But the Katyn victims are ever restless in their graves and in 1971 the whole ghastly case burst again into the pages of the world's newspapers. Two books were published on the subject and the BBC twice showed a "documentary" film. A motion in the House of Commons calling for condemnation of the perpetrators found support from over 200 MPs of all parties and a debate in the Upper House, instigated by Lord Barnby, lasted for over two hours before the House adjourned in America and elsewhere. In October of that year the Soviet Weekly again produced its threadbare story of German guilt, wildly inaccurate in detail, but still sufficiently persuasive to refurbish the cover-up and conspiracy of silence.

But as so often happens when one avenue of action is closed, another opened in this case with the suggestion that a memorial be erected to honour the forgotten and betrayed victims. And thus the Katyn Memorial Fund came into being: an Anglo-Polish committee pledged to erect a monument to those who were cruelly murdered as the flower of Poland, no individual of which would renounce his country, his principles or his religion.

Again the Soviets tried to smudge the issue and in the summer of this year they invited President Nixon to sign a book at Katyn (with an "H" in Byelorussia, the scene, they said, of a German atrocity. The ruse missed the mark and was roundly denounced in Britain and America. Opposition to the memorial project is now evident, but a matter so huge, so dark and so important as Katyn is not to be brushed aside by those who, like Pontius Pilate, are afraid of the truth.

Louis Fitzgibbon

The author is also the author of *Katyn: A Crime Without Parallel* and *The Katyn Cover-up*, and founder of the Katyn Memorial Fund.

A good harvest, but who reaps the benefit?

I left England for three weeks in the end of June and I was in a state of despair. We had had no rain since the end of March; weed sprays had failed on our sugar beet crops, and on much other beet in our area.

We had also sprayed twice against green fly and all finished, and that we did on Saturday at 3 pm. Harvest always have breakdowns. Not this year. Sometimes corn has to be harvested when it is wet. Not this year, so that no question of testing for moisture ever arose. Yields were reasonable. The price of wheat can now be paid at a price of £55 a ton for feed barley with quick collection, and one load had even left the farm on the Friday. I remember my startled surprise last year at being offered £49 a ton for good quality winter barley.

Even now, never has a harvest been so carefree and easy. The lower the nitrogen content of barley for malting the higher the price. I could hardly believe that the nitrogen would be low in our small tonnage of malting barley, after all, else had gone without a hitch. But low it was so that the price was high.

While we were harvesting, a contractor was bolting straw and, as yields are low (we shall have about 3,500 bushels instead of the 5,000 we should like), we were glad to have a gift of 12 acres from a neighbouring farmer who would otherwise have burnt it. During the second week, we were staked in the intervals of loading corn and by the end of the third week we were ready to begin our autumn cultivation. It has been a happy and profitable harvest for us and we shall never see its like again. But then we said this last year.

Last winter, from our best best bonanza we were able to feed our dairy herd and beef animals. And the same will happen this year; so that we are not worried ourselves. But our anxiety is very great for the farming industry. We are not sure that we are not too good. Some of the malsters but most of it to the livestock farmers. A short time ago cereal prices were too low now they are too high. A short time ago cattle and calf prices were too high now they are too low. We sold a calf for £14 a fortnight ago and last year that same calf would have made four times as much. Our farmer is making money, another losing it; a robbing Peter to pay Paul and the public must suffer.

Joan Blum

Sportsview

Moscow is front-runner for 1980 Olympics

The 75th session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), to be held in Vienna next week, will be an historic occasion. For the first time the 70 or so members (it would be precise because some tend to be of advanced years and uncertain durability) will choose to take the Olympic Games to a communist country, to Moscow in fact, in 1980.

There is a certain irony here. The main characteristics of IOC membership, deliberately or not, are wealth and position (more often both), laced with a strong Corinthian dedication to sport. Lord Exeter, the senior member, meets all three conditions, since as the young Lord Burghley fresh out of Eton and Cambridge he won an Olympic gold medal in 1928, a *Boy's Own Paper* story came to life. Yet it is men such as this who, given the choice between two centres of communism and capitalism, are certain to plump for the former when they cast their votes in secret in the Vienna Town Hall on Wednesday.

The princes, the peers, the counts, a grand-duke, a rajah, a shah and a sultan, among others (alas there is no longer

a king since the recent resignation of Constantine of Greece), will have to swallow their patrician pride and face the facts—and the facts all come down heavily in favour of Moscow, the only other candidate for the 1980 games.

The fact, for instance, that not once in the whole history of the Olympic Games since they were revived in 1896, have they been held in a communist country. The fact that the Games of the 21st Olympiad in 1976 are to be held in North America (Montreal). The fact that Los Angeles has already staged them, in 1932. The fact that the Winter Games of 1980 seem certain to be held in the United States (if they are held at all), since Lake Placid, New York State, is the only candidate. And the fact that the IOC have cause to be wary about United States assurances in view of the embarrassing defection of Denver from the 1976 Winter Games.

One fact, however, may help Los Angeles to demonstrate its superiority to Moscow. The World Student Games in Moscow last year. It is a cardinal principle of the Olympic movement that every one of the 130 or so member nations must be allowed to take part and Israel

is a member in good standing. But, principle or no, Rhodesia will recall with bitterness that they, too, were in good standing in 1972 and their athletes were actually in Munich when they were told they were not wanted.

Some IOC members might recall, too, that the Russians behaved badly at their session in Amsterdam in 1970 after the defeat of Moscow's application for 1976. Leading 28-2 after the first ballot, Moscow was overhauled on the second by Montreal when all 17 votes cast for the third candidate, Los Angeles (save one left mysteriously blank), swung round behind Montreal. The Russians stormed out of the hall and held an hysterical press conference that detected the sinister hand of capitalism at work in a "monopoly of the Western World". But that was four years ago and, in any case, too many chips are now stacked in the red corner. And they have one powerful friend in Europe, a French millionaire, Count Jean de Beaumont, the senior vice-president of the IOC, who has already declared his hand in their favour.

Although the tide, then, runs strongly Russia's way, the satisfaction of the many who

would like them to open their frontiers to a mass of cosmopolitan visitors, they are leaving nothing to chance. They have mounted a vast publicity campaign, with lavishly produced books and promotion films that point to the many virtues of Moscow's application. A committee of 10 are already in Vienna, armed with attractive scale models and a plush exhibition of what Moscow has to offer.

The centrepiece of the Games will be (technically one should say "would be") the huge Lenin stadium, with room for 103,000 spectators all seated, but most other facilities will be new. No expense, it seems, will be spared, whether in Moscow or at Tallinn in Estonia, "a delightful old Hanseatic town" according to Reuters' man, where the yachting events are to be held. The Russians expect to house more than 10,000 competitors and officials, 6,000 press and broadcasting technicians (fortified with a specially launched satellite and one million tourists). During the IOC session at Warsaw, Bulgaria, last year I was given an assurance that visitors would be free to roam where they chose.

Another, more taxing, problem for the Olympic movement

comes from the other communist stronghold, Peking. The place of mainland China is not specifically on the agenda for next week, but it is inconceivable that the subject will not be seriously discussed at every dinner table, if not raised under one of the 21 items tabled for the meeting. China are making renewed and astute attempts to win their way back into the movement, a welcome change of heart in IOC eyes, but the price they are asking for their readmission is the expulsion of another member in good standing, Taiwan of course. The IOC have said often enough that they would welcome back Peking, who left in a huff in 1958, but not at the expense of Taiwan. The United Nations parallel is therefore invalid.

Or is it? The IOC are not entirely masters in their own house. For all their high stature, their Games are conducted by the International Federations, the governing bodies of the 26 sports in the Olympic programme, and the federations have been flexing their muscles in recent years in a demand for a louder voice in policy decisions. There has been a growing tendency there to accept Peking to the exclusion of Taipei and the IOC were forced to execute

an abrupt volte-face over Asian Games at Tehran a year. Although China was invited to compete and Taipei told there was no place for them, the IOC, who originally had been critical of the Asian Games organizing committee, soon came round to bestowing their patronage (ie recognition) on the events at Tehran. Taiwan's absence, nothing to boast of.

Even the International Amateur Athletic Federation, with its formidable Lord Exeter at its head, changed its rules (without specifically mentioning China), to allow China to compete at Tehran. The IOC, then, have already moved halfway towards Peking and the outlook for Taiwan is bleak. It is even technically possible for Taiwan to be squeezed out without the IOC being able to lift an elegant finger, since any member country has to belong to at least five federations. Therefore, 22 federations chose to expel Taiwan (and, already have), its Olympic qualifications would automatically lapse. Too much remains to be done for 1976, but a Chinese invasion of Moscow in 1980 is an interesting prospect. Better 1980, perhaps, than 1984.

John Hennessey

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FOR THE PROTECTION OF MR X

It is a good thing that the High Court has been able to uphold the rule that victims of alleged blackmail who come to court should not have their identities disclosed. It is not the purpose of his rule (although it may well be its effect) to spare the feelings of witnesses, to protect their reputations at large, or to shield them from the consequences of crimes of which they are ashamed. The proper administration of justice does not require that the courts introduce procedural exceptions with those objects in view. On the contrary, except in the case of juveniles for the concealment of whose identities there is special statutory provision, the course of justice is better served by complete openness and full freedom to publish. The reason for making an exception of blackmail is that the extortion by means of which the essence of the crime is ended upon the victim's fear exposure. If by seeking the remedy of the law he were to suffer exposure when the details of the case came out in court he himself was publicly identified, the law would be no good to him. The victims of blackmail would be deterred from coming forward, and blackmailers would have an easy time of it. It is a crime which has always an thought to be particularly heinous. It is sufficiently prevalent to be worrying. There is a

clear public interest in its discouragement. It will not be discouraged unless its victims are spared exposure if they denounce their pursuers. And the most acceptable way of protecting them from exposure is to withhold their names during proceedings in court. If the victims of blackmail are to have that assurance there can be no picking and choosing between "deserving" and "undeserving" cases. For no one considering whether to seek the protection of the law could be sure how his deserts would appear to the judge, or—if that were where the discretion lay—to any one of scores of newspaper editors.

That is the justification, and it is sufficient, of the long-standing practice by which the judge before whom a blackmail case is heard rules that the name of the complainant shall not be disclosed in court, and his ruling is respected by the press outside as well as inside the court. It must be said, however, that to ground enforcement of this practice in the law of contempt is to attribute uncommonly wide scope to an uncertain and in some respects unsatisfactory branch of the law.

It is by no means clear that directions which a judge may give concerning proceedings in his court can directly embrace what persons unconnected with his court may do outside it. If the immediate force of his direction does not extend that far then

disregard of the direction cannot be a contempt simply by reason of disobedience, since the person is under no duty to obey. The act complained of must, if it is to be contempt of court, interfere in some substantial way with the course of justice. Publishing the name of Mr X is unlikely in most cases to prejudice the minds of the jury or affect the evidence given in court; and not at all if publication comes after the verdict. If nothing prejudicial to that trial has been done, then the contempt must relate to future proceedings. But it does not relate to any particular, specific proceedings, only to potential cases of which there is as yet no official knowledge. The prejudice to the administration of justice is real enough, but it is remote and indefinite; and there is room for doubt whether the doctrine of contempt of court is the appropriate engine with which to pursue it.

The Phillimore committee on contempt of court is shortly to publish its findings. It will be necessary to reexamine the argument of the High Court in this case in the light of those findings. If it then looks as if the doctrine of contempt has to be forced stretched or inflated in order to sustain the blackmail ruling, the ruling must be secured by other means. The means are to hand in statute law, which is already the source of protection against public identification of juveniles appearing in court.

USTRALASIAN ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENTS

In the past two years Labour governments in Australia and New Zealand have speeded up a change that had been going on some years beforehand. This change has resulted in a more distinct identity for both countries and has defined more fully their regional affiliations. The traditional ties with Britain, which were the geographical status of both countries made the more isolated and isolated. During the war and the closer ties with the United States deepened Pacific sensibilities. That still meant political and economic links maintained vast distances because sentiment and affinity seemed to impede them. These are the ties that have weakened and have in the last two years been consciously adjusted. The consequence is a greater sense of dependence and self-reliance. Australia and New Zealand, armed with a new regional consciousness. The evolution is to be acknowledged as a natural one.

Both countries under Labour have set about cultivating in Asian and Australasian neighbours. Mr Whitlam's horse is to China and to South-east Asia at first fired visions of a great regional community free of ideological overtones and great power rivalries. That proved too remote for some of his hosts to relish. But Australia's relations with eastern Asia are now actively nourished and New Zealand has followed. Polynesian in New Zealand ears than it once was. Immigration policies are being adjusted somewhat. These political shifts might not have been so marked had Britain's entry into the European Community not obliged Australia and New Zealand to find new markets, in particular for their food exports. While the British Government plans renegotiation of the terms of membership of the Community both Australia and New Zealand remain actively interested. But what has now become true and is admitted in both countries is that neither could any longer welcome British withdrawal from Europe in the expectation that markets lost by Britain's membership might thus be restored. Already the diversion of exports by both countries has become assured enough and profitable enough for neither to want a change. Both now regard the EEC as the unit with which

their future arrangements must be made. The other obvious reason impelling change has been the rise in price of those export commodities that were once chiefly exported to Britain. The era of cheap Commonwealth food has ended for good, a conclusion that is more obvious in Australia and New Zealand where the stuff is produced than in Britain where it has so long lightened the consumers' shopping bills. After his recent visit on behalf of the European Community Sir Christopher Soames found ample evidence of this change and of its acceptance.

Both Australia and New Zealand would not have found their new markets but for the points of economic growth in eastern Asia and Latin America. The demand for their foodstuffs has been quite enough to take up the surplus in Japan and throughout that arc of successful economic enterprise that stretches from South Korea through Taiwan and Hong Kong to Singapore. The demand for meat, sugar and dairy products in changing urban societies has grown with social change in these countries. The regional political interest has been fortified by economic advantage.

ferent cynicism, even frivolity, in the majority, but have no doubt helped to stimulate a minority to acts of nihilistic despair. Only the Italian Communist Party remains so far relatively untouched by the contempt attaching to all other parties and politicians. If only it were not a Communist Party, a majority of Italians would probably be glad to give it a chance to tackle the country's problems, and Italy's allies would be glad enough to see a change from the external Christian Democrats. But unfortunately it is a Communist Party. This means that of Italy's three paymasters—the Americans, the Germans and the Arabs—two at least would be very reluctant to see it in power, and if it were in power the authorities of the state might be questioned by even larger numbers of Italians than at present. So Italy is apparently condemned to soldier on with the Centre-Left formula and all the contradictions that that involves, and Senator Fanfani has reluctantly assumed the burden of trying to work a formula which he himself invented twelve years ago but appears to have lost faith in. Yet Italy's allies wonder nervously how much longer this tired system of tired men can carry on.

ITALY LOSING CONFIDENCE AND HOPE

explosions which damaged Fiat repair shops and showrooms in Rome yesterday morning are scarcely news in present Italy, where violence of a more or less political nature has become an everyday occurrence. A month ago two Liberal members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies published some official statistics according to which, on average, one person is kidnapped every five days, a bomb goes off every 67 hours and 26 minutes, someone is blackmailed every 16 hours and 54 minutes, murder happens every eight hours and fifty-five minutes, or all of this violence is typical, of course. Most of the killings, in fact, are carried for ransom in backward rural areas (Calabria recently overtook London, the long-standing record-holder for this type of crime). But even the non-political crimes bear witness, in their way, to the general delinquency of Italian state. There is less and less respect for an authority which long ago ceased to be respectable.

Such a state of affairs is, of course, the classic prelude to a totalitarian regime. To some extent it has been deliberately fostered by those who hope to see a regime installed. It is

fairly clear now that neo-fascists were behind the *strage di Milano*—the explosion which killed sixteen people in a bank in December, 1969. It is certain that they were responsible for the killings at Brescia in May this year, and on the *Italicus* train at the beginning of August. By comparison the contribution of the lunatic left has been relatively tame—though the kidnapping of a magistrate in Genoa this spring, and the murder of a carabinieri officer outside Milan earlier this week, were both serious affairs and both perpetrated by the Red Brigades. Yet such widespread resort to terrorism and nihilistic violence would hardly be possible if Italy's political and social system had not lost the confidence of a large section of the population, and particularly of the younger generation. The notorious corruption of both local and national government, the self-important mediocrity of the politicians, the enormous difficulty of carrying out any reform legislation, the large-scale pollution and absence of effective town planning, the chronic underdevelopment of the Mezzogiorno, and now the financial abyss threatening virtually all firms from Fiat downwards as well as the state itself—all these things have so far produced a reaction of indifference.

physical and psychological dangers to which children are exposed by this isolation, and by trying to generate suitable play groups and possibly youth clubs, where the children could spend part of their time. Once the language barrier is down and families can voice their needs, they can find help from the local community as well as the social services. For instance, Chinese families have been put in touch with the English home tutor scheme for adults run by our organization, and with our scheme in which children with language difficulties receive help at home from young local volunteers. These efforts have been greeted with a degree of response which has dispelled any remaining impression that the Chinese are a "self-sufficient community" who "don't want outside help."

The work has not all been successful. For instance, Chinese children who joined language summer schools quickly dropped out, perhaps because they found the same problems there as at their own schools. However, we hope that the work will continue to expand and

improve, and that the Chinese children in Edinburgh, at least, will not feel that they are invisible and ignored. Yours faithfully, JENIFER SPENCER, Organizer, Women's International Centre English Teaching Schemes, 2 Roxburgh Street, Edinburgh.

Waste of resources From Mrs Brian Pomeroy. Sir, What waste of resources. On a short (and unnecessary) drive today I passed rubble and debris, apples rotting on the ground in the orchards, and great beams of wood being burned on a demolition site. I did stop and pick up a fine fat pheasant knocked down by a passing lorry myself though. Have we got to suffer real hardship before we learn to use everything? Yours faithfully, LUCY POMEROY, The Old House, Sutton Courtenay, Oxfordshire, October 14.

Issues after the election: length of administrations

From Mr C. J. Bartlett. Sir, The following is a list of aggregated period of office of the 15 Prime Ministers who have commenced their Premiership in the twentieth century.

	Years	Days
H. H. Asquith	8	240
Sir W. S. Churchill	7	84
S. Baldwin	6	290
J. Ramsay MacDonald	7	277
E. Macmillan	6	103
(up to and including October 10, 1974)		
C. R. A. Arden	6	93
P. Lloyd George	5	317
B. R. Heath	3	359
A. J. Balfour	3	146
N. Chamberlain	2	43
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	1	12
Sir R. A. Eden	1	280
Sir A. Douglas-Home	1	365
A. Bonar Law		209

During this same period, from July 12, 1902, party government has been defined as follows:

	Years	Days
Conservative	21	255
Coalition and National	21	255
Labour	14	277
(up to and including October 10, 1974)		
Liberal	9	172

Mr Wilson will need to remain in office until March 4, 1977 and the Labour Government until September 18, 1982 for them to head the respective tables. Yours faithfully, C. J. BARTLETT, 12 Claremont Way, Tunbridge Wells, October 15.

Conservative leadership

From Mr Michael McNair-Wilson, Conservative MP for Newbury. Sir, Like others of my colleagues I have been concerned about the much publicized meetings of the last executive of the 1922 Committee. While it is obviously useful for members of the same party to discuss the outcome of my colleagues' Election and the effectiveness of the party's leadership during the '22 Committee's executive as such no longer exists because all party committees come to an end at the dissolution of a Parliament.

Only after Conservative backbenchers had elected the next 1922 executive in the first week of November will that committee be able to speak with any authority. Perhaps all of us should await that event before jumping to conclusions about who speaks for whom. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL MCNAIR-WILSON, House of Commons.

Blight in the West End

From Councillor C. A. Prendergast. Sir, In dealing with the problem of blight in the West End your leading article (October 16) has not sufficiently emphasized the cause you rightly point out the Piccadilly Circus area has been under consideration for nearly 17 years. In addition the future of the adjacent Covent Garden area has been under consideration since the war. Pressure for change in one form or another exists over an area of more than 100 acres in the heart of London. What should be preserved and what should be demolished are the main considerations, tempered by the constraints of listed buildings and conservation areas.

It will be remembered that in 1972 Westminster City Council proposed a scheme for dealing with the area which involved elevated walkways linking what were then described as the three main sites. Those proposals were rejected by the public and it was made clear that any form of comprehensive development was quite unacceptable.

Since that time owners, architects and the officers of the council have been searching for a formula acceptable to the public at large. Further extensive public consultation showed that the public did not favour larger buildings nor was an increase in traffic capacity acceptable. It was, therefore, decided that applications within the Circus area should be within limits set out in a planning brief which was issued in October, 1973. From that brief the present Criterion site application was formulated. It preserved all that the public wished to be preserved on that side of the Circus. The application recently considered by the town planning committee met virtually all the requirements set out in the planning brief and was accepted subject to certain safeguards.

The rejection of the 1972 proposals caused a great degree of uncertainty and building owners are reluctant to commission new designs unless there is some indication that they would prove acceptable. Therefore, as you have said, there are white elephants sitting on goldmines, and little or no improvement is being undertaken. This has led to the shabby appearance of parts of the surrounding area, notably Shaftesbury Avenue and Charing Cross Road. Instead of a coherent plan dealing with the whole area, sites will have to be dealt with piecemeal and the con-

been defeated twice at the polls in one year and the second defeat followed almost inevitably from the nature of the first. Plainly between February and October loyalty and a closing of ranks had to be the order of the day. (I use these phrases deliberately to confirm Bernard Levin's atrocious belief that my party consists almost entirely of retired military persons.) Now with a General Election not an imminent possibility it would be unnatural for the Conservative Party to try to preserve an artificial front of undemocratic decorum. It would be erroneous to believe that the public would be impressed if we did. It might, quite reasonably, be incredulous.

This is to argue for hasty decisions in a matter of days, rather the reverse. However all the vital questions of policy, approach, philosophy and organization, and of course leadership, will have to be thrashed out by the parliamentary leadership, in contact with the constituency associations.

Of course there will be disagreements, often violent, there will be a number of people who will be hurt, offended and disappointed. To use the phrases beloved by political columnists, heads will roll and blood will be let.

What the public however can anyone in the Conservative Party from the Leader of the Opposition to the canvasser who worked in the hope of a Conservative Government, expect? Yours faithfully, DAVID WALDER, House of Commons.

From the Reverend C. G. Funnell. Sir, As one who voted Conservative largely because of the intelligent leadership of Mr Heath, I am appalled by the haste with which some members of his own party are preparing to throw out a leader who has done so much to keep down the Labour majority.

Doctrinaire Conservatives are in danger of alienating a very large section of moderate opinion. Yours truly, C. G. FUNNELL, As from The Barn, Angel Street, Petworth, Sussex.

From Mrs Elizabeth Holt. Sir, Writing today (October 15) on the leadership of the Conservative Party you say "The decision will be taken purely by the Conservative MPs, but they will take account of the feeling in their own constituencies."

It might also be hoped that account might be taken in those 348 constituencies where Conservative candidates were not successful—in particular the marginals where the appeal of the party leader can be the decisive factor.

The question of leadership could have made no appreciable impact on the result in my own constituency of Wolverhampton SE (Lab maj 11,699) but I did talk to hundreds of people during the campaign. Many genuinely had not made up their minds, many had doubts over the party leadership.

My analysis was that (a) Mr Whitlaw was most mentioned—his brave performance in Northern Ireland brought him favourably to the public eye, (b) Mrs Thatcher also widely suggested—her "star" performance on the party broadcast on housing aroused enthusiasm, and (c) Sir Keith Joseph—he did a lot for us at Social Services didn't he?

It is a sad thing when the choice of a party leader depends on how well he/she can communicate to the electorate by way of TV but this now is a fact of life. How can one reasonably argue with the sophisticated lady who said "I think I'll give my vote to Jeremy this time, he's so

dination of design will be left in the hands of the planners. It is quite clear that public opinion has changed substantially in the past 10 years. There has been a reappraisal of existing architectural values together with a demand for new buildings be in human scale and, perhaps most important of all, many buildings have been preserved.

Public participation is of immense value to planning committees because now the public can tell the planners what they want rather than the planners giving the public what they think they ought to have. However, there are certain sectional groups that believe theirs is the only view to be considered whereas a committee has to give weight to the greatest good for all sections. It should be remembered that a planning committee is bound to take into account planning matters. Extraneous points such as landlord and tenant relationship are covered by other parts of the law, good or bad as they may be.

The last point made in your leading article "that proposals should still be scrutinized with care and full consultation" is undeniable. Unhappily, however, when an attempt is made in that direction, as with the Trafalgar Square proposals, there are accusations that the scheme is a public relations venture glossed over to assuage the public's anxiety. It is my firm belief that before the planning committee considers any major proposals it must have the benefit of the fullest possible public consultation with the most explicit demonstration of the proposals which must be understandable to the man in the street. That is why, whenever possible, schemes are exhibited in the vicinity of the proposals for the benefit of the public at large rather than a small sophisticated band of technical critics.

I welcome the deep thoughts behind your leading article and thank you for your help in drawing the attention of the public to proposals of major importance. It is only by the expression of genuine opinion and healthy criticism that the architectural heritage of this age can be handed on to future generations. Yours faithfully, C. A. PRENDERGAST, Chairman of the Town Planning Committee, Westminster City Hall, Victoria Street, SW1, October 17.

From Mr P. M. Worsley. Sir, In your Special Report on China (October 1), Richard Harris referred to the proposed visit of a delegation of sociologists to that country which had been deferred, but which may now take place. Let our members, or others, feel that this news has been withheld from them, could I please observe that no such delegation has ever been planned. (The delegation in question was of sinologists.) As one of the only two British sociologists to have visited China in recent years, may I add a personal note—that it is a pity your information was not true. There are just about enough social scientists on the British Sociological Association, who are also trained sinologists to go on the fingers of one hand. This is a slim basis for increasing our understanding in this country of developments affecting a fifth of the world's population. Yours faithfully, P. M. WORSLEY, President, British Sociological Association, Faculty of Economic and Social Studies, University of Manchester, Manchester.

Letters to the Editor

From Professor S. C. Thakur. Sir, In reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeal and ruling that working men's clubs have the right to refuse to admit coloured workers, the House of Lords have dealt a heavy blow to race relations in this country, and exposed the inadequacy, if not the futility, of the Race Relations Act. Discrimination on grounds of colour and race have received legal sanction. No doubt there are individuals and groups of people who will rejoice. But I should like to think that the majority of people in this country will be sad to realise that Britain is not so vastly different from South Africa in this respect.

As a coloured academic, I should suppose, be grateful that I work at a university; university academics happen to be enlightened people. But this is scant comfort really. For the fact remains that if my colleagues wanted to keep me out of our staff club, they would—according to their lordships—have the right to do so. I will then have the "right" to work with them, but not the "privilege" of sitting with them in a club in the club. If this indeed is what the law in question intends, then surely it must be perverse. The "law" has often been called "blind"; their lordships have turned it into a blind ass!

Much as I love and admire my colleagues, I cannot honestly rely on their dependence on the good will, "mercy" if you like. So from today I will be actively looking for a position in a country where the colour of one's skin matters no more than the colour of shirt one happens to be wearing on a particular day. I hope that the thousands of doctors, nurses and other coloured professionals—at least those of them who are self-respecting—will do the same. If Britons do not want our company, they should not have the benefit of our work either.

It is possible, of course, that the Home Secretary, Mr Jenkins—who has done much for women's rights—will do whatever is required to give coloured workers their due rights. But will he have the courage to fight the deep-rooted prejudice of white workers and their trade unions for the sake of a few thousand coloured workers? Yours faithfully, S. C. THAKUR, Department of Philosophy, University of Surrey, Guildford.

Deliberate abstentions

From Lord Killearn. Sir, It is surely misleading that the proportion of the electorate voting for any particular political party is always expressed as a percentage of those voting. If one accepts the logical view that those who did not vote were also expressing an opinion, one arrives at percentages of approximately 28 for Labour and 26 for Conservatives, as against 27 per cent who deliberately abstained.

This should surely make the leaders of all parties that much more humble; and more moderate in their attitude to others. Yours faithfully, LORD KILLEAN, House of Lords, SW1.

Mathematics of democracy

From Mr C. E. Carrington. Sir, Could someone inform your correspondent, the Research Officer of the National Union of Public Employees, that "capital" is a commodity not a political caucus, that capitalists live in perpetual competition with one another, that they can count on making sure profits only when the whole society prospers, that as a group, they will defy the law, if it does not favour the group, that they do not incite mobs to prevent other workers from going about their lawful business, and in short that they live by organizing the production and exchange of goods, not by blackmail and intimidation. I am, Sir, etc. C. E. CARRINGTON, 56 Canonbury Park South, N1.

Thought from abroad

From Mr Chaim Berman. Sir, Home thought from abroad on election day, as Pitt did not say! If we cannot save ourselves by our exertions, perhaps we can save Europe by our example. Yours faithfully, CHAIM BERMAN, Brussels Hilton, 38 Boulevard de Waterloo, 1000 Brussels. October 10.

A pulsar seen in 1054

From the Master of Gonville and Caius College. Sir, Your account (October 16) of the award of this year's Nobel Prize for Physics, so well deserved, to the radio-astronomers Sir Martin Ryle and Professor Antony Hewish (sometime Fellow of this College, by the way), gave rise to a curious, perhaps noteworthy, slip. It says: "The exact known pulsar is in the Crab Nebula, a glowing cloud of gas thought to be the remains of a stellar explosion noted by the Chinese in 1054."

There is only one thing wrong with this. The Chinese observers recorded the supernova on its first appearance, in 1054. We even know the name of one of them, Yang Wei-te, an astronomer of the Royal Observatory of the Northern Song dynasty. How delighted he and his colleagues would be by the modern work on the same celestial phenomenon, immeasurably extending as it does our knowledge of the universe. Yours etc. JOSEPH NEEDHAM, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Delegations to China

From Mr P. M. Worsley. Sir, In your Special Report on China (October 1), Richard Harris referred to the proposed visit of a delegation of sociologists to that country which had been deferred, but which may now take place. Let our members, or others, feel that this news has been withheld from them, could I please observe that no such delegation has ever been planned. (The delegation in question was of sinologists.)

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From the Archbishop of Wales and Bishop of Bangor. Sir, This being a day when your readers in these parts have received their paper, I have read with interest the entry in your diary about my mythological missioner, A. Pigeon. It needed a more diligent reader than I of *Crockford's Clerical Directory* to spot his purported existence. As you say that the man who conferred this benefit on me is no longer working for Crockford's, I should like him to know through you that I regret his departure. He is named, I believe, Mr Innocent Jape. Yours truly, GWILYM CAMBRENSIS, Ty'r Esgob, Caernarfonshire, October 15.

Colour bar in a club

From Professor S. C. Thakur. Sir, In reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeal and ruling that working men's clubs have the right to refuse to admit coloured workers, the House of Lords have dealt a heavy blow to race relations in this country, and exposed the inadequacy, if not the futility, of the Race Relations Act. Discrimination on grounds of colour and race have received legal sanction. No doubt there are individuals and groups of people who will rejoice. But I should like to think that the majority of people in this country will be sad to realise that Britain is not so vastly different from South Africa in this respect.

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European hygiene rules

From the President of the British Veterinary Association. Sir, Any move to bring our public health inspection system into line with European standards is welcome. This includes the veterinary supervision and control of hygiene of food products of animal origin.

As far as poultry meat is concerned, there has never been inspection of individual birds in Britain so that any change would be for the better. Other countries such as the United States, Canada and Denmark have realized the value of veterinary control of poultry meat hygiene for some years and thus have the best meat hygiene systems in the world. In every other developed country the veterinary profession is responsible for this public health activity. Britain lags behind and it is unfortunate that proposals have been made to delay the implementation of the EEC directive on poultry meat from 1976 until 1978 or 1980.

Britain requires veterinary inspection and control of all imported meat, but it is a matter of considerable concern that so few slaughterhouses within this country meet even EEC standards. Holland, for example, has forty slaughterhouses which meet the requirements of the United States Government, while Britain does not possess even one. Yours faithfully, W. D. TAVERNOR, President, The British Veterinary Association, 7 Mansfield Street, W1.

Relief work in Africa

From Mr Gerald Sparrow. Sir, If I may be allowed to reply to the letters appearing in *The Times* on October 16 from Mr Juergen Hille of the World Council of Churches and the Rev Dr Ernest A. Payne in regard to the mild advertisement which appeared in *The Times* on October 14, there are two points to be made.

The whole point of our advertisement was that the World Council of Churches had got their priorities wrong. It is surely more in keeping with the Christian ethic to save lives than to support those who, from whatever motive, have taken the lives of innocent people, mainly African. There was nothing "misleading" about this comment.

With regard to Dr Payne's justification of "small grants" to bodies working against racial discrimination, however sincere the motives, the cash handed over will be used by the recipients to meet their most urgent need, modern weapons.

The politics of subversion is no part of the Christian teaching, a sentiment shared by an increasing number of Bishops and Church leaders in Britain. Yours faithfully, GERALD SPARROW, 31 Sussex Square Flat 2, Brighton, Sussex.

Mythological missioner

From the Archbishop of Wales and Bishop of Bangor. Sir, This being a day when your readers in these parts have received their paper, I have read with interest the entry in your diary about my mythological missioner, A. Pigeon. It needed a more diligent reader than I of *Crockford's Clerical Directory* to spot his purported existence. As you say that the man who conferred this benefit on me is no longer working for Crockford's, I should like him to know through you that I regret his departure. He is named, I believe, Mr Innocent Jape. Yours truly, GWILYM CAMBRENSIS, Ty'r Esgob, Caernarfonshire, October 15.

 **The new
Leicester
Building Society**
more than 100 branches throughout the U.K.

Telephone numbers and addresses are in the Yellow Pages
(Until your new directory is published, look for the Leicester
Permanent or Leicester Temperance Building Society)

Stock Exchange Prices

A good day for equities

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Oct 14. Dealings End Oct 25. \$ Contango Day, Oct 28. Settlement Day, Nov 5.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BELLS

SCOTCH WHISKY

"Afore ye go."

[illegible]

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

The situation at Jessel Securities has brought to a head once more the fears that a unit trust group belonging to a financial conglomerate might use its investment management powers to buy for the unit trusts shares in associated companies in order to shore up the share price.

These fears were groundless in the case of Jessel Britannia, which has only 1 per cent of its £40m of funds invested in associated companies.

The problem for the industry in general, however, is that there is nothing to prevent a unit trust management group from stuffing unit trusts with shares in which they have a vested interest in maintaining a strong share price.

If the assets are on the books at the time of the half-yearly accounts, then all is well and good; the list of associated company shares in portfolio will be there for all to see.

But what happens during the interval between the half-yearly accounts? As long ago as 1970 the Association of Unit Trust Managers issued a recommendation that "where the price of the units has, at the close of the distribution period, been affected to the extent

of over 5 per cent of such price by gross profits or losses on investments purchased and sold during the period and where such investments do not appear in the current or previous list of investments, then the names of such investments shall be shown in the report".

This is fine as far as it goes. But does it go far enough? At the time it made the recommendation the Association of Unit Trust Managers did advise the Department of Trade (to use its latest title) that it would be sensible to incorporate this voluntary requirement into a legal requirement. However, nothing has been done.

A second consideration along similar lines is to what extent would it be desirable for management companies to indicate in their portfolio list those companies in which the parent company has interests other than that of a straightforward investor?

The independent unit trust group is now virtually extinct; many that remain are part of larger financial organizations whose commercial interests in certain companies may not necessarily coincide with the best interests of unitholders.

Income bonds

LIGI bond-holders' uncertain outlook

There are some 500,000 holders of guaranteed income and growth bonds in the country, all in need of reassurance after the news this week that London Indemnity and General Insurance, one of the biggest companies in this field, is at the moment unable to meet its commitments to policyholders without outside assistance.

The announcement from Jessel Securities, the parent company of LIGI, that the insurance subsidiary was no longer technically solvent without a further injection of capital which could not be raised, follows close on the heels of other failures in the guaranteed income bond business. There were notably Nation Life, in the process of being liquidated, and Vavasour Life, which was bailed out by the Prudential.

Unfortunately it is not possible to give a blanket reassurance that there will be no more failures. The life assurance industry does believe that the worst is over, but it does acknowledge that perhaps another three or four, mostly very small, companies might run into difficulties as a result of being over-extended on their guaranteed income bond portfolios.

The biggest question mark has been raised over Welfare Insurance, the subsidiary of the Edward Bates banking group which has been trying to dispose of Welfare. The parent

company has denied a rush of redemptions and the proportion of income bond business represented by a smaller percentage of the total life fund than was the case with Jessel where only £3m out of a total life fund of £80m, was not related to income bonds.

But to offset against the possible—and that is the operative word—misapprehension which might overtake a very limited number of companies, one must remember that the bulk of the guaranteed income bond business is in the hands of the major insurance offices.

For example, Norwich Union, Commercial Union and Eagle Star have been to the fore. Then there are the newer insurance companies such as Trident Life, backed by the Schlesinger group which is part of the giant Anglo American mining finance company.

In the short life bonds, the business was entirely dominated by Saver & Prosper and M & G, which between them took in more than £150m of guaranteed income bonds. The money in these two instances has been entirely placed in the money markets, and with punitive surrender values, S & P and M & G have been able to actually profit if all its bondholders surrendered their policies tomorrow.

Putting the income bonds problem into this kind of perspective, however, is of little consolation to the policyholders as guarantors for the income and final redemption payments to policyholders who would, as a *quid pro quo*, lose their surrender facilities.



Oliver Jessel, chairman of Jessel Securities.

A sector of the insurance industry would like to put in train for LIGI policyholders. If the courts were willing to vary the terms of the LIGI income bond contract (the Insurance Companies Amendment Act, 1973 permits this) then the industry could effectively act as guarantors for the income and final redemption payments to policyholders who would, as a *quid pro quo*, lose their surrender facilities.

Assuming that the rescue operation were to succeed along these lines—the earliest that any form of preliminary announcement can be expected is late next week—it would probably be possible to bail out any other company in similar difficulties on the same principle.

One cannot ignore, however, the fact that sections of the conventional insurance industry are opposed to rescuing LIGI for precisely this reason, that it could be seen as an open invitation for any suspect company to rely on the good will of sounder companies to underwrite any management excess.

This objection might prove academic if, as seems likely, the Government proceeds with its tentative plans for making an industry-wide rescue fund obligatory.

If a LIGI rescue operation fails, the alternative for policyholders is that the company will go into liquidation and that they will ultimately receive their pro rata share of the wound-up life and annuity fund. In these circumstances, the LIGI policyholders who have taken out a unit-linked life assurance contract, the Money Manager scheme linked to Jessel Britannia unit trusts, would inevitably suffer, too.

The Money Manager policy is a monthly premium policy linked to a range of Jessel Britannia unit trusts. The total amount involved is not large—at the very most £3m—but here there is a fundamental difference that there is no deficiency

in respect of assets and the promises to policyholders.

If a rescue operation is successful, then there should be no problems for the policyholders. Although technically, whole-of-life policy which does not mature until death, the satisfactory state of this money makes no difference to policyholders cashing in their unit-linked policies as and when they wish.

If the rescue operation fails they unfortunately will receive the same treatment as the income bondholders.

As for direct unitholders of the 16 Jessel Britannia unit trusts, there is no need for them to worry. Assuming the rescue would be a change of management—the proposed deal with Cate Trust, a Jessel associate to acquire the group has fallen through—when the rescue operation managed to sell off the unit trust management group as a going concern to another management company.

When a rescue operation fails, the unit trust management company will then be a separate entity from the unit trusts. Other than both being subsidiaries of Jessel Securities there is no connection between Jessel Britannia and LIGI.

Unit trust investors in Jessel Britannia, they are in the custody of the trustee to the Bank Trust Company.

Oxygen crisis in the City

The following is the text of Communiqué No 2 issued yesterday from Junta 10, Whitehall: From: General Sir Herbert Herbert, GOC Xth Financial Division

To: All Ranks
1. In addition to the existing shortages of sugar, salt, postmen, drummers and lavatory paper, the Field Pioneer Consumer Research Squadron has reported that the country is also suffering from a noticeable shortage of air.

2. This accounts for the fact that a significant majority of the population is walking about in a dazed and apathetic manner, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Although by no means exclusively confined to the financial sector, the effect is clearly visible in this portion of the battlefield and will therefore be eliminated immediately in the following manner.

3. The Biological Weapons Establishment, Leadenhall Street, has indicated the cause of this situation and its cure. Oxygen concentrations in the City of London have dropped by almost 1 per cent, accompanied by a similar rise in the amount of carbon dioxide present in the air. Intelligence sources have uncovered the existence of a subversive organization known as The Green Revolution, which is responsible for the present crisis.

4. This organization consists of a tightly knit group of politically motivated plants which are deliberately reducing the oxygen supply—restricting their photosynthetic activities by means of a work-to-rule in an attempt to disrupt the economy. 5. Green Revolutionary activities claim that such action is not industrial in nature but merely physical, and results from the fact that the weather has been unrelieved by so much as a single ray of sunshine since the end of August. Photosynthesis, it is claimed, takes place at a lower intensity under these conditions.

Statements of such a nature are to be treated with caution, since it is reported that a num-



"Financial personnel are therefore instructed to conserve oxygen...."

ber of plant subversives have actually gone so far as to commit suicide in furtherance of their aims, in order to release poisonous methane gas in the process of decay that automatically follows.

6. Financial personnel are therefore instructed to conserve oxygen in order to prevent its unnecessary usage, at the same time remaining alert to the possibility of sabotage by all members of the Vegetable Kingdom.

7. In particular, displays of plants in offices will be placed under armed guard at all times, in an area where they are subjected to the possible maximum daylight. Plants will not be permitted to die under any circumstances and all Mother-in-law's Tongues and Busy Lizzies in old yoghurt pots will be called in from outlying typing pools and the like, for compounding in a central security area delineated for the purpose. 8. As regards the conservation of oxygen, it is imperative that all ranks talk less and do more, in order that the release of hot air be reduced as much as possible. Executives will of course maintain a lively outlook, though not so lively as to in-

volve running up stairs two at a time, or similar behaviour that could lead to hyper-inflation of the lungs.

9. In particular, no activity will be undertaken which increases the amount of oxygen debt above the levels laid down by OC Bank of England from time to time.

10. Moreover, the financial community will ensure that imports of foreign air are kept to a minimum, and that nothing is allowed to stand in the way of the exploitation of the country's vast resources of oxygen contained in the water that surrounds its coasts.

11. Finally, there have been rumours of liquidity problems in financial circles, but the military command considers that in view of the aforesaid recent weather conditions such fears are exaggerated and unwarlike. Financial personnel will therefore deal ruthlessly with any idle talk on this subject, concentrating instead on the more serious oxygen crisis outlined above.

Francis Kinsman

Insurance

Getting the most out of SAYE with an annuity

High rate taxpayers usually do not want a high yield which is heavily taxed as investment income. They would prefer a tax-free discount off the purchase price of an investment.

One of the advantages of some of the National Savings contracts is that they accumulate on a tax-free basis. Thus, despite the apparently low yields, they are well worthwhile for those paying higher rates of tax—when one considers the grossed up equivalent.

National Savings certificates are popular with high rate taxpayers because the latest issue gives a compound interest rate of 7.59 per cent—free of tax. The return from the latest Save As You Earn contract is even more attractive in terms of net interest—7.97 per cent if cash is taken after the five-year contribution paying period, or 8.43 per cent if the investment is left undisturbed for a further two years.

It is easy, however, to overlook SAYE, because the contri-

butions have to be made on a monthly basis.

An annuity office, Capital Annuities Ltd, operated a scheme with the old series of SAYE contracts. It is continuing it with the fresh scheme, whereby one can pay a discounted lump sum at the outset, and the SAYE payments will be made on one's behalf to a trustee savings bank or building society.

For each £10 of monthly contribution (total £600 over the five-year contribution paying period), Capital Annuities needs to be paid only £550 at the outset. In return, it pays the £10 a month towards the SAYE contract, and tax at 33 per cent on the interest element.

Incidentally, there is a margin, so that, even if the basic rate of tax should go up to 43.75 per cent, it could still be met under the contract.

There is, however, the question of the higher rate tax due—less basic rate tax—on the interest element. This is some-

thing which will have to be met by the individual, but it should not amount to all that much.

After all, the gross annual interest element, even at the younger age levels, is no more than £16 and it tails off to very low amounts at the older age levels. This is chiefly because the annuity is payable only for five years and thus the great bulk of each payment consists of a return of capital.

But, for simplicity, Capital Annuities is giving everyone (irrespective of age or sex) the same actual return from the contract.

Perhaps the easiest way of seeing how the annuity part of the contract works is to look at a specific example for a 47-year-old man who pays a lump sum of £550 at the outset.

This produces a gross annuity of £126.96 per annum. The interest element is £15 and tax at 33 per cent absorbs £4.95, leaving £122.01.

Of this £120 (ie, £10 a month) is invested in the SAYE contract, and the small balance for the bondholder builds up quite separately from the SAYE contract with the trustee savings bank or the building

society. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Should basic rate income tax be increased in the future, it is this regular "surplus" which will be used to meet the higher tax charge on the interest element. But, of course, one is thinking only of a matter of pence a month.

The practical effect therefore, with this contract is that one pays £550 at the outset, receives contributions of £10 a month for five years towards a standard SAYE contract with a trustee savings bank or building society.

Apart from the very modest surplus mentioned above, one will have the right, after five years, to withdraw £740 from the SAYE contract. If, however, the money is left invested for a further two years, £880 can be withdrawn.

There will be no income tax or capital gains tax to pay in respect of these payments. We have been thinking in terms of £10 a month, as this is the unit in which Capital Annuities deals. But, with the new SAYE contract, up to £20 per month can be paid to both a trustee savings bank (or the Department for National Savings) and a building society.

So, for anyone who does not have a second series SAYE contract at all (they were announced only in this year's Budget) it is possible to have four Capital Annuities contracts costing £550 each—two with the trustee savings bank and two with a building society.

There is, however, a possible complication over the building society contract. This is because, if you have had a SAYE contract with a building society in the past, any fresh contract must be with the same building society.

Although Capital Annuities operates this scheme with a number of building societies, it does not necessarily follow that it will have a scheme with the society with which you may have had a contract in the past. Thus,

if you have had a building society scheme, it may not be possible to put £1,100 as a lump sum towards another.

Of course, £1,100 can be put to a trustee savings bank through this scheme.

This can be quite a good way of handing over money to children without it attracting significant amounts of interest until the child reaches 18, with the parent's income tax purposes. But there is a drawback that a child must be at least 16 to be eligible for SAYE.

So far, so good, but there always the possibility that the child will not run its course. Death, for instance, is inevitable.

The rules are quite clear: money which has already been paid into the SAYE contract from the annuity. In the event of death after the first year but before the end of the fifth year, the full amount paid will be returned, together with interest at 8 per cent per annum. No interest is paid if one dies within the first year.

All is not lost under an annuity if one dies. Capital Annuities will repay original purchase price of an annuity, less the gross amounts already made under the annuity.

If, however, one simply wants to cancel the SAYE contract the position is rather different. In the first place, the interest under the SAYE contract will be only 6 per cent—whereverless, may be quite attractive for a high rate payer.

Secondly, the annuity cannot be commuted at will—anybody wants to stop a SAYE contract, they can do so but the annuity will continue to be paid. This, therefore, means arranging with Capital Annuities for one to pay an annuity, instead of paying in the SAYE contract.

John Drummond

Investment trust valuations

Total Assets less current liabilities £ million	Company	Date of Valuation	Annual Dividend	Not Asset Value after deducting prior charges at market-value
72.3	Alliance	30.9.74	4.795	1351
11.5	Capital & National	30.9.74	2.1	72
4.2	Cleaverhouse Investment	30.9.74	2.45	42
5.9	Crosshairs	30.9.74	2.01	48
7.3	Dundee & London Investment	30.9.74	1.7	35

Total Assets less current liabilities £ million	Company	Date of Valuation	Annual Dividend	Not Asset Value after deducting prior charges at market-value
40.2	Edinburgh Investment	30.9.74	4.54648	132
22.5	First Scottish American	1.10.74	2.1	511
5.8	Grange	30.9.74	1.4	45
28.7	Great Northern Investment	30.9.74	2.08	681
28.5	Guardian Investment	30.9.74	1.55	451
43.1	Investment Trust Corporation	30.9.74	4.08	125
23.5	Investment Trust	30.9.74	1.0	40
6.3	Jardine Japan	31.8.74	0.45	931
4.1	Kinglake Investment Co.	30.9.74	1.575	44
15.1	London & Holywood	30.9.74	1.67	52
20.7	London & Provincial	30.9.74	2.25	62
78.1	Mercantile	30.9.74	2.45	65
24.7	Northern American	1.10.74	2.1	541
0.8	Sea & Prosper United Investment	1.10.74	1.7	52
34.9	Scottish Northern Investment	5.10.74	2.273	61
47.6	Scottish United Investors	30.9.74	1.825	81
10.3	Second Alliance	30.9.74	0.85	221
1.9	Shires Investment Co.	30.9.74	4.5	75
19.6	Shilling	30.9.74	3.5	109
85.1	United British	30.9.74	2.7	841
58.8	Scottish Mortgage & Trust	30.9.74	2.3	671
4.0	Edinburgh & Dundee	30.9.74	2.6	821
27.5	Monks Investment	30.9.74	1.05	291
7.5	Winterbottom	30.9.74	3.325	111
12.7	Outright Investment	20.9.74	7.5	437

Retired?

Your house could provide you with cash for Christmas.

Christmas can be a difficult time if you're retired. You want to be generous to your family and friends, but prices are rising so fast...

A Home Income Plan could be the answer. This enables you to use the current value of your house to give you a regular income for life and, in certain circumstances, a lump sum too. And you keep your house, of course, so that you can benefit from any increase in house prices.

The tax benefits have been confirmed in this year's Finance Act and are endorsed by all the major political parties.

If your house is worth at least £10,000 write for further details. There are several plans available; we will make sure that you get the best for your particular circumstances. Post early for Christmas.

To make sure that you benefit from the plan by Christmas, post the coupon now.

To Peter Cowling, Managing Director,
Julian Gibbs Home Pension Planning Ltd,
4 Curzon Place, London W1Y 7AA.
Telephone 01-491 3256

Name _____
Address _____
Telephone _____
Estimated House Value £ _____
Outstanding Mortgage, if any, £ _____
I am single. My date of birth is _____
(A man must be at least 65, a lady 70)
There are _____ of us. Our dates of birth are _____ and _____
(You must be 75 or over)

15.1	London & Holyrood	30.9.74	2.25	65
20.7	London & Provincial	30.9.74	2.45	84
78.1	North America	30.9.74	1.81	52
24.7	Mercantile Investment	30.9.74	24.50	247.80
0.8	North American 1983	1.10.74	2.1	54
0.8	Save & Prosper Linked Investment	1.10.74	2.7	17
54.9	Scottish & Northern	30.9.74	2.73	61
4.6	Scottish United Investors	30.9.74	1.825	81
23.5	Second Alliance	30.9.74	4.2	115
5.8	Shannon Investment Co	30.9.74	1.08	28
19.6	Stirling	30.9.74	3.5	95
33.1	United British Securities	30.9.74	2.3	61
	Wattle Gifted Co	30.9.74	2.7	174
58.8	Scottish Mortgage & Trust	30.9.74	5.9	141
44.3	Edinburgh & Dundee	30.9.74	2.6	82
27.5	Morris Investment	30.9.74	1.05	28
7.6	Winterbottom	30.9.74	3.325	111
	Barling Bros & Co Ltd			
	Swedish Investment	20.9.74	7.5	437
12.7	Tribune Investment			
	Crissie Warburg Ltd	30.9.74	1.0	631
10.6	Stowell European Investment	30.9.74	0.58	32
1	Atlanta, Baltimore & Chicago	30.9.74	1.27	28
2.7	West Coast & Texas Regional	30.9.74	—	—
38.3	Edinburgh Fund Managers Ltd	30.9.74	3.8	128
	American	30.9.74	—	—
	Crescent	30.9.74	—	—
	F & C Group	15.9.74	3.7	103
8.5	Alliance Investment	30.9.74	3.75	1051
10.0	Cardinal Investment	30.9.74	53.00	536.90
	Do Con 1985/87	30.9.74	0.3	401
	City & Gracechurch Investment	30.9.74	2.24	872
	Do Con 1985/87	30.9.74	66	66
	Foreign & Colonial Investment	30.9.74	2.69	70
	General Investment	30.9.74	2.7125	681
	Glaxo Investment (Scotland) Ltd	30.9.74	4.3	1741
	John Gower & Co Ltd	30.9.74	3.1	103
	Border & Southern Stockholders	30.9.74	2.4	274
	Deutsche Corporation Ltd	30.9.74	1.25	72
	General Stockholders Investment	30.9.74	24.00	572.20
	General Consolidated Investment	30.9.74	1.4	223
	Govest European Investment	30.9.74	—	—
	Lake View Investment	30.9.74	—	—
	Do Con Loan 73/86	30.9.74	—	—
	London & Aberdeen Investment	30.9.74	—	—
	ST Management Ltd	30.9.74	—	—
	Berry	30.9.74	—	—
	Do Con Loan 1983	30.9.74	ac 1.5	77
	OT Japan Investment	30.9.74	2.45	761
	Northern Securities	30.9.74	4.0	1033
	Hambros Group	30.9.74	1.47	57
	Hambros Investment	30.9.74	1.2	121
	Bishopsgate Prop & Gen Invest	30.9.74	—	30
	Helietic & General	30.9.74	—	261
	City of Oxford Investment	30.9.74	—	—
	Redwood Investment	30.9.74	—	—
	Henderson Administration Ltd	30.9.74	1.5	511
	Witan Investment	30.9.74	1.0	821
	Electric & General Investment	30.9.74	3.67	101
	Washington Investment	30.9.74	0.81	571
	Greenfield Investment	30.9.74	1.0	581
	Mandip Investment	30.9.74	—	—
	Lowland Investment	30.9.74	—	—
	Phillip Hill (Management) Ltd	30.9.74	—	—
	City & International	30.9.74	—	—
	General & Commercial Investment	30.9.74	3.08	77
	London & General Investment	30.9.74	1.955	46
	Phillip Hill Investment	30.9.74	4.4	881
	Moorgate Investment Co.	30.9.74	1.825	37
	London & Aberdeen Investment	30.9.74	6.0	122
	Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment	30.9.74	1.225	37
	British Assets	30.9.74	3.67	101
	Second British Assets	30.9.74	0.8	w 541
	Alliance Assets	30.9.74	0.5	—
	Viking Resources	30.9.74	1.37	551
	Leopold Joseph & Sons Ltd	30.9.74	4.375	255
	Anglo-Welsh Investment	30.9.74	1.12	112
	Do Con 1985/87	30.9.74	2.325	58
	Leopold Joseph Investment	30.9.74	3.0825	80
	Thames Investment	30.9.74	—	—
	Keyser Ullmann Ltd	30.9.74	—	—
	Thornycroft Trust	30.9.74	—	—
	Thornycroft Securities Growth	30.9.74	—	—
	Marlin Currie	30.9.74	—	—
	Canadian & Foreign Investment	30.9.74	—	—

Further rise in sugar futures

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	12	%
FNFC	13	%
*Hill Samuel	12 1/2	%
C. Hoare & Co ...	12	%
Lloyds Bank	12	%
Midland Bank ...	12	%
Nat Westminster	12	%
Shenley Trust ...	12 1/2	%
20th Cent Bank ..	12	%
G. T. Whyte	13	%
Williams & Glyn's	12	%

GRAIN. (The Bulletin).—WHEAT.—U.S. dark northern spring number two 11 1/2 cwt cont. Nov. \$105.85 direct shipment. Tisbury seller. MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French. Oct. \$73; Nov. \$74.50. Dec. \$75; trans-shipment east coast sellers. A long ton. cf UK unless

Net profits in the September quarter at North Broken Hill jumped 77 per cent to \$A1.35m. The value of mine production rose from \$64.7m to \$10.5m, offset by costs of \$5.33m (\$3.95). After an estimated New South Wales government royalty, up from \$636,000 to \$1.91m and tax of \$1.51m (\$473,000), the residue increased from \$731,000 to \$1.29m.

Nchanga agreement

Zambia Copper Investments, Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa) and the Zambian Government have now agreed terms for the future running of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines. Proposals

	Index No.	Div. Yield
	Latest	"
The Times Industrial Share Index	58.93	11.02

Identifiable factors that this was more than a passing market's whim, though rates still remained the close, with final picked up in the range per cent.

The minimum lending unchanged at 11 per cent, a fairly sharp fall in Tre rate.

Mexico * top silver producer by 1976

Señor Antonio Madrid, director of Penoles Mining Co., one of Mexico's silver mining firms, said he was the world's top producer by 1976. By then, he said, it will rise to 60 million

Earn- ings Yield	Index No.	Previous
21.88	78.90	

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13-5	Goemco Pac	28	27	Shell DN	4
14-2	Geely Oil	12	12	Shell Trans.	14
14-3	Gillette	2	2	Signal Co	16
14-4	Goodrich	3	3	Singer	14
14-5	Goodyear	14	14	Sony	5
15-2	Gould Inc.	18	18	Sith Cal Edison	18

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The Japanese Ministry has denied report in Tokyo that it soon allow Japanese com-

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Since early this year, the finance ministry has been pushing Japanese firms to transfer their hands overseas and

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

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with **100** **100** **100**
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